ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,162—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1894.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 6th September.
ROSETTA, 20th September.
SURAT, 4th October.
CATHAY, 18th October.
ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 1st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 8th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 11th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 6th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,958 tons, on the 6th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizindroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

	Per 100 Rs.	a.
No. 1	4	0
„ 2	3	12
Torpedo Specials No. 1	3	4 per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"
the very Latest Brand out.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS,"
AND
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

CIGAR CONDITIONERS
and Drying Medium
FOR THE MONSOON!

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET
GOLF
POLO
TENNIS
FOOTBALL
FENCING
FISHING TACKLE.
RACQUETS
FIVES
DUMB BELLS.
ARMS and AMMUNITION.

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. McEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs.	a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24	0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27	0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30	0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27	0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30	0
TROPICAL FLANNEL ......from	33	0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45	0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45	0

CASH OR V. P. P.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE Should become the Household standby,

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,

And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,

Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES

The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL

Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY

Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW AERATED DRINKS.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
"CRISP" NECTAR, an Invigorating Drink	1	0
"CRISP" CIDER, a Refreshing Drink	1	0
"CRISP" CLARET-CUP, the Ladies' Drink	1	0

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KOLA WINE.

A VALUABLE TONIC for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

Dose.—A Liqueur-glassful. It may be taken every three or four hours.

KOLA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. KOLA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol, yet require a stimulant.

KOLA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enable them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

DIAMONDS.

RUBIES. PEARLS.
EMERALDS. CAT'S EYES.
SAPPHIRES. TURQUOISES.
&c., &c. &c., &c.

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

Any of the above Gems may be selected on the Premises and mounted artistically in Rings, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, or any other Design at the shortest possible notice, at the Lowest charge commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

Designs and Estimates furnished for any Description of Jewellery, no matter how intricate or elaborate.

Missing Stones replaced in Ornaments, and all Kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All Gems set on the Premises under the Strictest European Supervision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST ARRIVED!

STRAW HATS,
ROUGH CHIP,
BEST
FINISH.

STRAW HATS,
NAVY BANDS.

STRAW HATS,
WHITE BANDS.

STRAW HATS,
BLACK BANDS.

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
H. J. BYRON'S Three-Act Comedy, entitled
"OUR BOYS,"
Will be produced at the
GAIETY THEATRE,
In Aid of the
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND,
by the above Club
ON THURSDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

Members' Tickets, to be issued on Application to the HONORARY SECRETARY, will be numbered by Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Booking Office now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Boxes to hold 4 persons, Rs. 6; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Overture 9 P.M.

N.B.—The B. B. & C. I. Ry. have kindly consented to run the Saturday midnight Train, leaving Colaba, for Bandora and Intermediate Stations, at 11-55 P.M. (Bombay Time). on both nights.

AN EVENING CONCERT

Will be held in the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE,
In Aid of its FUNDS,
ON TUESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

The undermentioned Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—

Mrs. CANDY.

Mrs. MACBETH.	Colonel MARTIN.
Mrs. COLLIE.	Mr. REID.
Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH.	Professor MULLER.

STEAMER FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

BOMBAY and PERSIA S. S. "NADERI" will SAIL on MONDAY, the 10th inst. Electric Light and Good Accommodation for Deck, Poop, Second and First Class Passengers, for Mombassa, Zanzibar and Mauritius. Cargo only for Mombassa and Zanzibar at Reduced Rates.

For Freight apply to

ESSABHOY THAVER,
143, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohola, Bombay.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1894, of RUPEES TWENTY-ONE per Share, WILL BE PAID on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, September 4th, 1894.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 P. M., to confirm the Special Resolution which was approved and passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held This Day.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, September 4th, 1894.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been Granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JAMES HENRY ARTHUR BLAKEMAN, late Engineer in Messrs. Mulji Jivraz and Company's Ginning Factory and Cotton Press, Dhulia.
GOVERDHANDAS PURMANANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
ANNE SOPHIA CONNOR (Widow of WILLIAM CONNOR), late of Purandhar, in the Poona District.
JAFFER ALLARAKHIA, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Boot and General Merchant, trading under the name and style of Jaffer Allarakhia and Sons.
NUNDIBAI (Widow of HEMRAJ HEERJEE), late of Nadiad, Hindu Inhabitant.
ROZA MARIA BOCARRO, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.
DEBORAH PURCELL, late of Poona, European Pensioner.
GEORGE CRAIK, late of Karachi, European Undertaker.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned, at his Office, within One Month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 4th September, 1894.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).

[ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]

Registered on the 21st March, 1871, under Act X. of 1866.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(who must also be Policy-Holders):—

D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Chairman.
Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG, G.G.M.C., Medical Practitioner.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI JOSHI, Esq., Superintendent, Government Central Press.
ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, and Coroner of Bombay.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.
J. F. VAZ, Esq., late Superintendent, Military Department, Secretariat.

MEDICAL REFERREE:—Surg.-Major ANDERSON, The Parsonage, Byculla.

BANKERS: THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
OFFICE:—9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FUNDS Invested solely in Government of India Securities, Bombay Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds.

The Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, *i.e.*, a Capital of Seven Rupees. By careful and economical management the

CAPITAL, accumulated from Premia, now amounts to	Rs. 3,28,590
CLAIMS PAID	1,41,500
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME	26,855
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED	415
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE	244
ASSURING	6,32,500

Although the number of members is small, the Accumulated Funds as compared with the Liabilities are unusually large, being larger in this respect than those of any other Indian Office. These Funds in which new members share in proportion to their payments belong entirely to the Policy-holders.

RATES as Low as those of any other company.

MANAGEMENT entirely controled by Policy-holders, in whom it is vested by the Articles of Association.

PROFITS not diverted to Shareholders, but retained for the benefit of the Policy-holders.

POLICIES taken out for the Whole Term of Life, but payments of Premia limited to EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

SHORT TERM POLICIES issued on the most Advantageous Terms.

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE given.

Full Particulars and Forms for taking out Policies may be obtained from

F. L. McAFEE, B.A.,
Secretary.

9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 6th September, 1894, notices to the following effect will be moved:—

(1) By Ibrahim Rahimtula, Esq., That the Commissioner be requested to furnish to the Corporation final accounts for loan works, as soon after completion of the works as possible, giving the original estimates and the actuals; (2) to report whether any sterling liabilities of the Corporation remain undischarged, and, if so, what are the respective amounts thereof.

(2) By A. G. Viegas, Esq., That a Committee be appointed to consider the offer of Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Nassarwanji Manockji Petit, Esq., of Rs. 7,50,000 to provide for the cost of building a Public Hall and a Free Library, on the Esplanade; to report whether a building of the requisite design and dimensions, with its furniture, &c., could be erected within the amount, and, if insufficient, the possible excess; and what the yearly cost to the Municipality would be of providing for all the charges in connection with the maintenance and up-keep of the Hall and Library.

(3) By W. R. Hamilton, Esq., That the Commissioner be asked to report on the advisability of erecting cold rooms in connection with the Crawford Market for the storage of market supplies.

(4) By the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta: That Government be requested to furnish the Corporation with the details of the yearly amounts they propose to charge to the Corporation in respect of the cost of the City Police, for the current as well as the past years in respect of which the final amount chargeable has not yet been settled.

And (5) By Sundernath D. Khote, Esq.: That the Commissioner be requested to circulate amongst the Councillors all the papers connected with the suit of F. W. Stevens, Esq., against the Municipality, recently decided by the Small Cause Court.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 4th September, 1894.

DURREES! DURREES!!

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, supply Durrees of all colours and qualities, made of their own yarn. No extra charge for making plain stripe. Durrees to constituents' own design.

Samples free on Application.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Rs. 1 per line extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

15 kegs patent jagged nails.
2 " 1 lb.-tins Margarine butter.
2 " Blanket's butter.
4 bales coloured yarn.
4 rich and real cashmere shawls.

AUCTION SALE OF LIFE POLICY, DIAMOND EARRING AND GOLD WATCH

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jamsetjee Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, an insolvent—

A life policy in the Oriental Life Insurance Company for Rs 10,000.
One diamond earring.
One double case gold watch.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 5, 1894.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, as follows:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Allimahomad Dhala Jeraj—

Ex s. s. "Bombay."

3759-17616—1 case 50 kilos silk tassels assorted.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola—

Ex. s. s. "Stolzenfels."

3862-17649—1 case 150 gross tin spoons.
1750—1 case 100 gross tin spoons.
3847-17955-59-5 1 case 250 gross tin spoons.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Esmail Hassan—

Ex s. s. "Singapore."

3667-4344—1 case 15 gross yellow gilt Albert chain.

Ex s. s. "Rubattino."

3261-4255—1 case yellow gilt Albert chain.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Gulam Hoosein Sumsoodin—

Ex s. s. "Singapore."

2738—4215—1 case 400 gross caroze nut buttons.

On account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. "Arcadia."

8 cases butters, 1 and 2 lb. tins.

A choice collection of rich glass, flower-vases, baskets, flower tubs, and table ornaments.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms, as follows:—

10 bales each 10 pieces 23 lbs yds 27 inches best grey sail cloth.
1 case 100 pieces superior white shirting.
1 " printed deline.
1 " black coating.
1 " nap tweeds.
1 " black serge.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, September 5, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GALLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mandvi Bunder, in the Godowns of Lalloobhoy Moolchand, by order of Mr. Jacob Manasseh, and on account and risk of Lalljee Sorjee—

26 bags galls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises, by order of Bai Ayshabai, widow of Ebrahim Haji Jackaria, and guardian of the property of her minor sons, Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosan Ebrahim, the undermentioned property. The said Ayshabai has obtained the sanction of the High Court of Bombay for the sale of the said property.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing there on, situate at the first Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No.——street No. 188, 190, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the property of the late Ebrahim Haji Jackaria on the north by a passage, and on the south by the said first Chinch Bunder Road.

LOT No. II.—On SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at first Chinch Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 4198, and street Nos. 184, 186, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Ebrahim Hajee Jackaria, on or towards the west and north by a passage, and on or towards south by the said Chinch Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay waler, about 15 hands, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria with remarkable coachbox.
4 strong Arab horses, the property of dealers going to their native country.

BONA FIDE SALE.

To be Sold by Auction by
Messrs. BENNETT and Co.
On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m.,
At the Goods Shed, Victoria Station, G. I. P. Railway,

The Property and Effects of the late W. H. MIDDLETON, Esq., consisting of clothes, furniture, books, portmanteau, trunk, railway rugs, &c., &c.

The property will be on view on the day of Sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 5, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Thacker and Co., where the kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design. Also bentwood furniture, windproof lamp, fancy table ornaments, pictures, &c, the property of A. DIXON, Esq., and others.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, also blackwood carved and English-made furniture, drawing-room suite, lined velvet chandelier and argand lamps, cut glass candillabras, Dresden figures under glass domes, white and gold dinner service, large Brussels carpet with border 30 by 25ft., pictures, American fire and burgler proof iron safe on stand, Hink's lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Grant's Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a nearly new ebonized grand upright pianoforte by Rose and Co., table ornaments, wind proof lamps, carpets, etc., the property of T. WALMSLEY, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 4 CASES SHAWLS.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Damodurdass Balkisen, merchant, Amritsur—

809—10101—4—4 cases shawls.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA AND LENS FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.—

1 10 by 8 camera with one dark slide.
1 10 by 8 Lancaster's patent instantaneous lens with Irish diaphragms.
1 12 by 10 printing frame and 6 12 by 10 negatives.

Can be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JULES MUMM AND CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

11 cases each 1 dozen quarts Jules Mumm and Co.'s Champagne.
6 cases each 2 dozens pints Champagne.

Also a few boxes of slightly ullaged Champagne in quarts and pints and 2 cases of Port Wine.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 5, 1894.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of the Villages of Ankroli, Chinchowlee, and Dindosee, in Malad, also Ghore Bunder, Meera, and Bhainder in Salsette, Zilla Thana.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, under instructions from Chubildass Lulloobhoy, Esq., the transferree of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Vinayek Ramchandar Luxumonjee (Bhow Russoolwalla) and his sons, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage, dated 3rd September, 1888, all the "right, title, and interest" of the mortgagees in the following valuable immoveable properties, viz:—

LOT No. 1.

1. Mowja Ankroli, bounded on the east by a hill, on the west by the Kusba Mala Pukhari, Belwarn, and Poeesur, on the north by Mowja Poeesur, and on the south by the field shet wahal of the said village as far as the boundary warhwan.

2. Mowja Chinchowlee, bounded on the east by Mowja Dindosee, on the west by the Kusba Malar and the river of the Bunder of Kalao of Vesavah, on the north by the Kusba Malar and the field Oomburle of village of Pachoree, and on the south by the village Palaree and Kusba Malar.

3. Mowja Dindosee, bounded on the east by Kusba Malar, on the west by Mowja Chinchowlee, on the north by Kusba Malar, and on the south by Mowja Paharee.

The said villages are situate in sub-district of Salsette in the Thana District, containing by admeasurement about 3,200 acres, and held from Government under a perpetual lease, dated 12th March, 1831, and the dues payable in respect thereof are about Rs. 1,900 per annum.

LOT No. 2.

FIRSTLY—All those pieces of land of Inam tenure, situate within the villages of Ghore Bunder, survey No. 106, Meera S. Nos. 37, 42, 142, 153, 157 to 159, 168, and Bhainder S. Nos. 119, 724 to 726, 728 in the Island and Sub-district of Salsette in the Tanna District.

SECONDLY.—All those pieces of land of Sooti Tenure, situate within the aforesaid villages of Ghore Bunder S. Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 14, 17 to 27, 46, 107 to 149; Meera S. Nos. 2, 5 to 46, 112, 139, 140, 142, 145 to 176, 180, 183, 185, and Bhainder S. Nos. 76 to 78, 119, 146, 174, 183, 184, 197, 198, 627, 681, 682, 685, 687, 688, 695, 726, 735.

THIRDLY.—All those pieces of assessed sweet Batty and Warkas land, situate within the aforesaid villages of Ghore Bunder S. Nos. 169, 183, 144 to 146, 150 to 216, and Meera S. Nos. 63, 83, 92, 120, 135, 193, 21, 47 to 189.

FOURTHLY AND FIFTHLY.—All those pieces of assessed land, partly Eksali and partly waste, situate within the aforesaid villages at Ghorebunder, Meera, and Bhainder, bearing respectively Survey Nos. as follows:—There in Ghore Bunder, land at Ghore Bunder S. Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 to 12, 15, 16, 20, 29 to 105, 108 at there in Meera S. Nos. 1 to 4, 24 to 46, 139 to 186, and there in Bhainder S. Nos. 2, 4, 5 to 774, 14, 19, 50 to 767. The several lands comprised in lot No. 2, situate are firstly, secondly, thirdly, and fourthly above described are held under a 999 years' lease renewable in perpetuity from Government, dated 19th November, 1870, and dues payable in respect thereof are about Rs. 7,200 per annum, and the lands admeasure about 3,700 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredass, Dharamsi and Cama, the vendor's solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 5, 1894.

THE
HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)
Can now Supply
VEGETABLE
AND
FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made NO ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.
Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.
Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.
Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.
The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

G. RINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	120,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Draft Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for	Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ⅛th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs.	10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs.	6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................$	45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
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MANILA.
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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

10, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969.
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

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AN EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRIAL FINE ARTS and MANUFACTURES of INDIA will be OPENED in MAY, 1895, in the Extensive Exhibition Buildings, now in course of preparation, which will Replace the present Exhibition at Earl's Court and cover a site of more than 22 Acres.

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Further particulars will be shortly announced, and Plans of the Commercial Section will be forwarded to Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, the Shipping and Forwarding Agents for India.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Drachenfels and Mikado entered, and the steamer Kaveri left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Worsley Hall left the dock yesterday.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—The Chief of Akalkote, accompanied by fifty followers, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday last, and has been staying in the house of Abdul Hoosein, at Walkeshwar Road.

Rugby Football.—There will be a practice match between the Rangers and Bombay Volunteer Artillery Football Clubs, at 5-30 p. m., this evening. All members of both clubs are requested to turn out and be on the ground punctually.

Leaving Home in a Temper.—Kupoor Kora, a marwaree, residing at Gilder Street, has reported to the police that his nephew, Sumna Dooga, aged fifteen years, left home in a temper, on the evening of Saturday, and has not since appeared. The lad had on his person gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 20.

Highway Robbery.—A Hindu girl, named Luximee, aged ten years, was, on Sunday morning, walking along Parel Tank Road, when Pandoo Soorkbia, a Hindu boy, snatched a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 5, from off her neck, and ran away. The girl raised a cry, and the juvenile was arrested with the stolen article in his possession.

Theft by a Son.—Vinayak Anandrao, residing at Sonapur Lane, has reported to the police that he suspected his son of theft of a number of articles of wearing apparel and on inquiry being made by the former, property of that description, to the value of Rs. 138-10-0, was recovered from a marwaree, with whom it had been pledged by his son Nanooji.

Bitten by a Snake.—Budji, a woman, aged thirty years, residing at Grant Road, was, on Saturday evening, walking about her room, when she was bitten on the right foot by a snake, which immediately got away amongst a quantity of cowdung cakes, stored in the room. The woman refused to go to hospital, and applied some native drugs to the wound.

Theft at Girgaum Road.—Sadanund Trimbuck, residing at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police the theft of five silver vessels, of the collective value of Rs. 50, from the verandah of his house, where they had been taken to be cleaned by a servant. Some beggars who came to the house about that time, are suspected of having stolen the articles during the servant's absence for a short time.

Fancy Bazaar at the Bandora Hill.—At the meeting of the Ranwar Children Cross Society, held last month, it was proposed that a fancy bazaar in aid of the society should be held during the occasion of the Bandora feast. One of the rooms of the house at the steps by the church has been taken up for the same. Fancy-goods have been specially bought for the purpose. The bazaar will be open from Sunday, the 9th, to the 16th instant.

Death from Hydrophobia.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Manaji Raghoo, aged thirty-five years, lately a servant to a gentleman. About a month ago, the deceased was bitten on the leg by a mad dog at Lanowlee. A week ago he was brought down to Bombay by his friends and taken to the J. J. Hospital where he grew worse, and died on Monday. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was recorded.

Extensive Burglary.—The case in which Gulam Hoosein and another Mahomedan were charged with theft of two cases of wine-glasses, valued at Rs.130, was concluded before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday. The facts of the case have already been reported. Evidence for the defence having been recorded, his Worship convicted the first accused and sentenced him to six months' hard labour, while the second accused was discharged.

The Affairs of Messrs. Karani and Co., Booksellers.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, on the application of some of the creditors and shareholders of the company, now in voluntary liquidation, granted a rule nisi, the other day, requiring the liquidators to give an explanation regarding the disposal of certain properties of the company. The rule was to be argued before his Lordship yesterday, when a postponement was granted till to-morrow owing to Mr. Inverarity, who represented some of the creditors, not being prepared to go on with the matter.

Reported Theft.—Mahadeo Saccaram, a goldsmith, residing at Moogbhat Lane, reported to the police, on Sunday, the theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 125, from an open cupboard in his room, which was left in charge of an old woman, who was unable to see and hear properly. Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, a neighbour, named Venoo, a woman, on opening her door, found two gold head ornaments and four silver toe-rings, of the aggregate value of Rs. 55, lying outside her door.

Death from Tetanus.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Kurrim Bux, a Mahomedan weaver, aged thirty years, residing at Soortee Moholla. About six days ago the accused was cleaning a pipe with a nail, which accidentally slipped and penetrated into his left hand between the thumb and the index finger. On Sunday last he complained of spasms and stiffness in his neck, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on the following day. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned.

Music at the Esplanade.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille	Pantomime	Coote
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
Valse	Love's Dreamland	Otto Roeder
Selection	Nautch Girl	Solomon's
Gavotte	Herzliebchen	Burald
Galop	Van Haus zu Haus	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Alleged Dishonesty of a Bill Collector.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bala Govind, a bill collector, in the employ of Messrs. T. S. Bennett and Company, was again brought up on the charge of criminal misappropriation as a servant, in respect of Rs. 6-8 collected by him. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. The evidence for the prosecution having been concluded, accused in defence declared that he had paid up the amount to his employers in three instalments. In the absence of sufficient evidence accused was discharged.

The Velibai Charitable Dispensary.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 1698 patients were treated in the month of August last. Amongst them 1392 were Hindus, 298 Mahomedans, 4 Parsees, and 4 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated 295 were from Punchvati, 797 from Nasik, and 300 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 2 were from Punchvati, 279 from Nasik, and 17 from adjacent villages. Four Parsees were from Nasik only; and of the Christians 2 were from Nasik and 2 from other villages. Fourteen minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

Walking on the Road instead of the Footpath.—Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Ismail Kalul, a back-victoria driver, was charged with negligently driving his carriage, and thereby endangering human life. Halim, an old woman, in her evidence said that she was walking on the footpath near the European General Hospital, on Monday evening, when the accused drove up his conveyance from behind and knocked her down. The evidence showing that the woman was walking on the road and not on the footpath, the magistrate discharged the accused, remarking that there was no proof of neglect on his part. The woman was given three rupees from the poor-box.

The Remedy worse than the Disease.—Nawab Hunooman, a shoemaker, aged twenty-one years, residing at the Byculla Bazaar, was, on Saturday afternoon, admitted into the J. J. Hospital, suffering from the effects of opium, which he took as an antidote for pains in his stomach, from which he had been suffering for some time past. After being treated at the hospital he was allowed to go home.—Jaina, a Mahomedan woman, aged forty years, residing with her son, at the Byculla Bazaar, took an overdose of opium, on Saturday evening, to alleviate the pains in her breast. She was removed in an inconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained until the following morning, when she was discharged quite cured.

Evening Parties.—An evening party was held on Sunday, at the residence of Mr. Pitale, on the occasion of the anniversary birthday of his nephew, Mr. Vamanrao Damodarjee. Among those present were Shrimant Shankarrao Gungadhar Shastree Patwardhan, Rao Nana, Messrs. J. P. Sardar, Harrischand Sadashewjee, J. P., Babajee Cashinathjee, J. P. R. B. Malap, J. P., Damodarrao B Pitale, Balcrishnarao Bhaskerjee Atmaram Karbhari of H. H. the Prince of Jowhar, V. Balkrishnajee Anandrao Vinayek, Nathuramjee Damodharjee, Balaram Vazoljaveri Madan Hates, and many others. After refreshments, flowers, and pan-supari had been served round, the entertainment concluded.—A similar party was given by Mr. Anandrao Ambernath at the same place, on Friday evening, on the birth of a grandson.

Tommy Atkins in Trouble.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, John Armriding and Thomas Weston, privates of the North Lancashire Regiment, stationed at Colaba, were charged at the instance of Superintendent Crummey before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having, on Sunday evening, committed theft in respect of a bottle of whisky, valued at Rs. 2-4, from the Byculla Co-operative Stores and Refreshment Room. Captain Fraser watched the proceedings. From the evidence of the barman, it appears, that the two accused together with another soldier, went into the refreshment room, at 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, and called for drinks for which they paid. At half-past 5 o'clock two "civilians" joined them, when the first accused ordered three pints of beer, a peg of whisky, and a peg of brandy which were given, but for which Armriding refused to pay. At a quarter to 7 o'clock, the first accused made another call for drinks, which the barman refused to serve until paid for the previous order. Armriding, thereupon, assaulted the barman with his cane, striking him on the face and back. The barman immediately ran out of the bar to call for assistance, when the first accused having picked up a full bottle of whisky, jumped out of a window, and ran away, followed by the second accused, who made a similar exit. On arriving near Phillips and Company's shop, Armriding handed over the bottle to his companion, who was running along the road with it, when the barman gave chase, and having succeeded in overtaking him, snatched away his forage cap from his head. The barman then ran to the Byculla police station, and reported the matter to Constable Murray, who accompanied him, and arrested the first accused on the road, not far from the police station. Subsequently the second accused was arrested by the same constable, near the Crawford Markets with the bottle, nearly empty in his hand. Captain Fraser stated that the two accused bore good character, specially No. 2. The proprietor of the Refreshment Room, on being asked whether he would press the charge against the accused, stated that he would leave it to the discretion of the court, but desired that they should be leniently dealt with. The accused both pleaded intoxication, and said that they were not aware of what they were doing at the time. The magistrate sentenced No. 1 to seven days' and No. 2 to three days' imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

MURDER OF A MOTHER'S PARAMOUR.

IMPERATRIX vs. HAMPA BIN BASAPA.

The accused appealed from a decision of Mr. J. L. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, on the 10th July last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

It appeared that the accused was the son of one Gaulava by her first husband, and that she had been for the last sixteen years in the keeping of the deceased Gurrappa Arli, with whom she and her children lived. The accused had been living with his mother Gaulava for about a fortnight before the murder, but he went away at noon, on a Friday, the day before the murder. She was awakened about 4 a.m., on Saturday, by the cries of her son, Sangia, who was sleeping outside in the verandah with his father, the deceased. She went out from the room and found the deceased dead, and Sangia sitting crying with a wound on his leg. Sangia said that one person came in, and that three others were standing outside. Sangia, a boy of about twelve years, said in his evidence that he was awakened by something striking his leg. He cried out and saw that the deceased was dead. He saw four persons, one inside and three outside, whom he did not recognise. It was quite plain, said the Sessions Judge, that Gaulava and Sangia were not telling the whole truth; and the inference was that they were trying to screen the accused, their son and brother, respectively, so far as they could. According to another witness, Ningava, the accused and his relatives were in the house together at 8 p. m., on Friday. The accused asked the deceased to send his mother to his house for his wedding, but deceased refused, as there was no one to cook for him. The Sessions Judge thought there was a quarrel between the accused and the deceased, and that the accused was probably in the house during the night. About 9 or 10 a.m., on Saturday, the accused was seen on the road from Saodi, where the murder took place; and four days after the murder, he produced in the presence of a panch a hatchet, from the bed of a stream, half a mile from Saodi. The accused pointed out the spot, but the hatchet was not found until some men were brought and dug all round between two trees, pointed out by the accused. The accused then made a confession before the District Deputy Collector to the effect that he and three others conspired together to kill the deceased. He had ill-feeling towards the deceased, because he would not send his mother to the accused's house, nor allow the accused to remain in his house. Sanadi San Fakira cut the deceased with the hatchet, and accused and others beat the deceased with stones. There were several wounds on the deceased's person; the liver was ruptured; and the heart, spleen, and intestines were injured. Looking to the prisoner's youth, and to his being probably a tool in the hands of others, who killed the deceased to rid the village of a thief and an incendiary, and considering that the injuries which caused death were done probably by the axe by others, and not by the hands of the accused, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence of transportation for life.

A WRONG CONVICTION.

IMPERATRIX vs. KONDAJEE LUXMON.

This was a reference by Mr. H. F. Silcock, District Magistrate of Tanna, of the proceedings of Mr. Abajee S. Deshmukh, third-class magistrate of Mahim, who, on the 15th June last, convicted the accused of not attending upon a summons of a judicial court, and fined him five rupees, with the alternative of a week's simple imprisonment. The circumstances were as follows:—The mamlatdar of Mahim issued a summons on the 3rd May last to Kondajee Luxmon Khatik, of Agashi, in Bassein taluka, to appear before him on the 7th May, in the matter of an enquiry to be held before him at Mahim, on the application of Kondajee for assistance under Section 87 of the Land Revenue Code of 1879. The summons was served on Kondajee, the accused, on the 6th May, but he did not put in an appearance on the appointed day in accordance with the summons. The mamlatdar, thereupon, sanctioned his prosecution under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code for an offence under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code, and the third-class magistrate convicted and sentenced him as before mentioned. Mr. Silcock said that the summons itself warned the person summoned that the consequence of his non-attendance would be the dismissal of his application for assistance, and it was not, therefore, obligatory on the accused to obey it; and under the circumstances, the conviction seemed to be wrong.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence, as the summons to the accused, issued by the mamlatdar, was not for any purpose mentioned in Section 189 of the Land Revenue Code, Bombay, Act 5 of 1879.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme for to-day, Wednesday, the 5th September, commencing at 5-15 p.m.:—

I.—Tent pegging—Over a hurdle—Peg 15 yards from hurdle. Horses or Ponies.

II.—Jumping Competition—A, Ponies, B, Horses.

III.—Pony Scurry—For all Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race, value Rs. 49 or over. Catchweight. Distance, about ½ mile. (W. I. T. C. and Polo Certificates accepted.)

IV.—"Aunt Sally" Competition—Teams of four to ride over a hurdle to a point, dismount in alternate half-sections, and knock over four cocoanuts placed on posts with polo balls, remount, and return to winning post. Team doing it in the shortest time to win.

V.—The Fiji Stakes.—Ladies' nomination. Gentlemen to ride to a point, dismount, and run to where his nominatrix is standing, and receive an umbrella and cigarette, open umbrella, light cigarette, mount, and return over hurdle to winning post, finishing through paper screen. First through paper screen with umbrella open and cigarette alight to win.

Competitors are requested to make their entries at the Gymkhana or send them to the honorary secretary before mid-day, to-day, the 5th instant, but post-entries will be accepted.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Honorary Secretary.

5th Sept., 1894.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY.

The thirteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Kemp and Company (Limited) was held, yesterday afternoon, at 4-30 p.m., at the Company's laboratory premises, Armenian Lane, Fort, Dr. Thomas Blaney, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

Mr. John Bristed, general manager, having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman called upon the same gentleman to read the minutes of the last meeting, which, being confirmed, were signed by the chairman.

The directors' report, which has already been published, together with the accounts made up to the 30th June last, were taken as read.

Dr. Blaney, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—Gentlemen,—The past year has not been uneventful, but I am glad to say that its vicissitudes and threatenings have been met by prudent management. The directors are therefore able to offer the shareholders the usual dividend of 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and to reserve a balance of nearly Rs. 13,000, to be added to the previous reserve of Rs. 1,65,899. You may gather from these facts that the business continues to improve and extend, and I am glad to say it extends not in Bombay only, but in India, Europe, and America. It is due to my colleagues on the board to say that they have again joined in verifying the principal items in the stock sheets, the total value of which amounts to Rs. 4,05,460. In the absence of any items of special interest in the report now presented, I may be allowed to dwell for a moment or two, on one or two important public functions which this company fulfils in the course of their business. It is only a quarter of a century since Mr. D. S. Kemp, one of the most competent pharmaceutical experts in India, started the business which bears his name. It is within this period that a remarkable improvement has taken place in this country in infant feeding, chiefly by the introduction of dietary preparations suited to the young. Mr. D. S. Kemp, and subsequently Kemp & Company, have always endeavoured to keep these dietetic preparations fully abreast of the improvements of the day, and the result has been continuously increasing sales. I am entitled to say that our preparations for infants, whether we call them foods or tonics, flesh formers, blood formers, or bone formers, go out to our constituents, in tons annually. The natives of India are taking kindly to our infant food preparations, love of offspring overcoming all prejudices. Two important results are following this improved infant feeding—(1) an improvement in the physical condition of the rising generation, and (2) a reduction of the infantile death-rate. To me, as a medical man, high class dispensing by competent pharmaceutists has its attractions, and the seventy thousand or more prescriptions carefully dispensed annually by Kemp & Company affords me satisfaction. But I confess that no part of Kemp & Company's business attracts me so much as the "infant department," and as I observe its steady progress, I cannot but feel that a very urgent want is being well supplied by this company. Our company aids medical men in their daily work by accurately dispensing their prescriptions, and our reputation for good drugs is a household word in this country. Long may that reputation be maintained! It is, however, as true practical hygiests, in building up the health of the infant population in this country, and preventing the occurrence of death in early life from inappropriate or deficient feeding, that Kemp and Company will be allowed a place as public benefactors. We have not been satisfied to work with a single eye to gain. The good of all our supporters and constituents has ever been kept before our minds. (Applause.)

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas seconded the motion.

Mr. Naoroji Palonji Pavri supported the resolution, remarking that the last year, though certainly not very prosperous on account of the unfavourable rates of exchange was fruitful so far as this company was concerned. There was no mention made of loss by exchange in the report. What with the low exchange, and such keen competition in trade, the company's business might be considered flourishing—the net profit made during the year was two to three thousand rupees more than that of the previous year. The shareholders, he thought, ought to be thankful to the management for the handsome dividend, Rs. 21 per share, or twelve per cent., which, when compared with the dividend paid by other public companies, was highly satisfactory. The reserve fund had now reached the sum of Rs. 1,78,000, which was about 50 per cent. of the capital subscribed, and as to the bonus of about four thousand rupees granted to the employes of the company last year, it might be increased this year, considering that they were devoting their whole time and attention to the advancement of the interest of their employers. The system of stock-taking, he could say from personal knowledge, was excellent, Mr. Bristed, general manager, exercising a very accurate and intelligent supervision.

The resolution being put to vote was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Rustomji Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, a dividend of Rs. 21 per share, or twelve per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company, was declared.

On the motion of Mr. F. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Palonji N. Pavri, Dr. Blaney and Mr. Rustomji N. B. Jejeebhoy were re-elected directors.

Mr. J. Bristed said that the assistance he always received from the directors, particularly at the time of stock-taking, and the gratuitous professional advice which Dr. Blaney gave to the employes, caused a great saving in the company's expenses.

On the proposal of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Eknath R. Khote, a bonus of Rs. 3,700 was ordered to be distributed amongst the employes of the company at the discretion of the general manager.

On the motion of Mr. E. R. Khote, seconded by Mr. J. Hayward, Messrs. Lidbetter and Company were appointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 300.

At the conclusion of the business of the meeting, the chairman remarked that, though the year was full of uncertainties and doubts, all the employes had done their very best to advance the interest of the company, especially the general manager.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held, at which it was resolved to eliminate clause 21 of the company's articles of association, as it was of a contradictory nature.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 24th and 25th Silver Spoon competition for the monsoon season took place at Santa-Cruz, on Saturday afternoon; distances, 200 and 300 yards. There was a good attendance of members, and the weather all that could be desired, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. The shooting was all round good, the average for the first thirteen at 200 yards being inners. Altogether, it was one of the most successful afternoon shoots during the season. It should be noted by those members who have not yet turned out that three out of the four Spoons were won by non-handicapped competitors. The competition next Saturday will be at 500 and 600 yards. These being popular distances it is hoped there will be a large muster. The following are the scores:—

24TH COMPETITION.

	Scores at 200 yds.
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	31 a
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	30 b
Sergt Instr T Tuffield, G I P R Vols	30 c
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	29 d
Colr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vol	29 a
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	29 e
Vol G A Lasbury, G I P R Vols	28
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P R Vols	27
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Sergt A Paterson, G I P Vols	26
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Lce-Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Lieut R A A Jenkinson, 1st West Surrey Vols	24
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergeant W Fry, G I P R Vols	21

(a) Handicapped 4 points; (b) Handicapped 6 points; (c) Winner of 1st Spoon; (d) Handicapped 2 points; (e) Winner of 2nd Spoon.

25TH COMPETITION.

	Scores at 300 yds.
Lce-Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	a
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	b
Colr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	c
Sergeant W Fry, G I P R Vols	b
Sergeant A Paterson, G I P R Vols	d
Vol G A Lasbury, G I P R Vols	
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P R Vols	
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	
Sergeant H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	
Sergt-Instr T Tuffield, G I P R Vols	
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	
Lieut R A A Jenkinson, 1st West Surrey Vols	
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	

(a) Handicapped 4 points, Winner of 1st Spoon; (b) Handicapped 6 points, Winner of 1st Spoon; (c) Handicapped 4 points, Winner of 1st Spoon; (d) Winner of 2nd Spoon.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 28th August, 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 25th Aug. 1894	7,545,000
Balance to be remitted from 26th Aug. 1894 to 31st March 1895	9,455,000

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	73	09	60	29	61	10	52	10
Tuesday, Septr. 4th	0	10	0	15	0	7	0	9
Total	73	19	60	44	61	17	52	19
Total fall to Septr. 4th, 1893	73	95	63	81	61	85	58	96
Total fall to Sept. 4th, 1892	108	72	87	93	85	86	85	86

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF SEPTEMBER 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·693	E	2	82·6	73·9	96	1·81	25·54	+2·81
Agra	29·678	SE	6	86·1	76·3	95	0·70	28·56	+6·09
Cawnpore	29·739	SE	6	88·8	77·1	91	0·40	37·32	...
Allahabad	29·710	ENE	10	89·1	78·3	83	0·02	43·98	+13·72
Jhansi	29·686	SE	3	84·5	75·2	87	2·95	42·09	+10·93
Jacobabad	29·673	Calm	4	106·4	81·1	63	...	0·20	−2·48
Karachi	29·710	WSW	14	88·0	78·3	79	...	18·63	+13·06
Jeypore	29·708	ENE	2	85·1	74·9	96	0·32	24·42	+1·33
Ajmere	29·697	Calm	1	77·4	73·1	95	2·45	22·27	+4·38
Deesa	29·706	WNW	7	90·7	75·0	92	1·18	19·03	−2·89
Ahmedabad	29·737	Calm	1	86·2	74·1	97	0·99	44·03	...
Bhuj	29·711	WNW	16	93·5	73·9	74	...	26·32	+14·27
Rajkot	29·749	W	12	91·4	73·6	82	0·02	44·90	+21·03
Veraval	29·766	WSW	12	84·0	78·3	89	..	24·78	..
Neemuch	29·719	WSW	6	85·7	72·7	97	0·51	20·79	−5·08
Indore	29·755	SW	7	80·5	71·1	88	0·73	19·65	−4·74
Saugor	29·709	SW	6	85·3	73·1	99	0·88	57·72	+20·44
Jubbulpore	29·736	S	2	84·4	73·6	91	0·41	43·01	−4·70
Hoshangabad	29·745	SW	5	82·3	73·2	96	2·22	44·52	+2·11
Khandwa	29·780	SW	9	79·2	73·2	98	0·31	26·48	+3·14
Raipur	29·788	WSW	6	84·3	74·6	83	0·06	41·07	+1·81
Nagpur	29·782	WSW	10	83·3	74·1	87	...	39·62	+4·08
Amraoti	29·799	WSW	10	77·6	70·8	88	0·37	30·85	+5·62
Akola	29·793	SW	3	79·0	71·7	88	1·83	22·31	−2·42
Surat	29·778	SW	F	90·1	75·5	89	0·36	41·38	+4·18
Malegaon	29·794	WSW	7	79·3	71·2	84	0·16	9·96	−4·40
Bombay	29·828	WSW	13	84·4	76·9	81	0·08	51·93	−8·16
Poona	29·850	WSW	12	84·5	69·4	77	...	17·19	+1·96
Aurangabad	29·839	SW	5	78·9	69·2	85	0·04	10·93	...
Sholapur	29·870	WSW	8	85·2	69·0	72	...	8·61	−9·31
Ratnagiri	29·858	SSE	4	84·9	74·9	91	0·14	83·39	−10·82
Belgaum	29·905	WSW	15	75·3	65·3	95	0·08	38·49	+4·96
Goa	29·885	WNW	9	85·1	73·4	87	0·57	76·31	...
Karwar	29·923	SW	3	82·2	73·5	92	0·62	80·63	−22·61
Mangalore	29·930	Calm	1	80·8	73·9	91	1·12	99·82	+5·96
Calicut	29·944	Calm	5	83·8	76·5	88	...	81·83	+2·72
Cochin	29·946	Calm	M	84·8	74·6	85	...	54·59	−9·72
Bangalore	29·949	WSW	8	84·2	66·9	92	0·43	13·67	−0·65
Secunderabad	29·868	WSW	6	85·2	70·3	81	0·02	13·87	−7·09
Masulipatam	29·839	SW	2	86·6	78·0	86	...	14·01	−5·14
Bellary	29·900	W	8	92·0	71·9	66	..	5·64	−1·21
Cuddapah	29·888	SW		92·1	78·0	67	...	21·70	+6·59
Madras	29·901	S	6	93·0	72·0	95	0·98	17·65	+6·47
Coimbatore	29·923	S	3	88·9	71·3	82	0·11	2·94	−1·13
Trichinopoly	29·886	Calm	3	98·1	77·7	68	..	7·96	+0·39
Negapatam	29·879	SW	7	92·5	76·7	80	..	3·74	−4·63
Colombo	29·938	WSW	10	85·5	70·0	73	0·02	14·11	−3·41
Aden	29·784	Calm	8	94·8	84·8	77	...	0·07	−0·19

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·05 (72·71); G. T. H.=0·15 (60·14); St. G. H.=0·07 (61·17); C. P.=0·08 (51·93).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise at Nagpur, Akola and Hoshangabad, a brisk fall at Agra, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate. Winds are cyclonic to the north of latitude 20° and are variable to the south of that parallel. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bhuj and Rajkot and 11 at Madras. The maximum temperature is from 3° to 4° above the normal at Surat and Bhuj, while the minimum temperature variations are within 3° of the mean of the season everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heay rain has fallen at Jhansi (2·95"), Ajmere (2·45") and Hoshangabad (2·22"), over an inch at Akola (1·83"), Delhi (1·81") and Mangalore (1·12"), nearly an inch at Ahmedabad, Saugor and Madras, about three-quarters of an inch at Agra and Indore, about half an inch at Cawnpore, Neemuch, Jubulpore, Surat, Goa, Karwar and Bangalore, and light showers at Allahabad, Jeypore, Rajkot, Khandwa, Raipur, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Coimbatore. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared, but the general weather conditions are favourable for rain in light or moderate showers over the greater part of the country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Pressure has given way slightly in Northern India, and risen slightly in the Peninsula. The depression yesterday in the Central Provinces has advanced into South-East Rajputana, but has filled up slightly, and is less important than it was yesterday. Rajputana and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces have had moderately heavy rain. Central India, the Central Provinces, East Punjab, the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, and Bengal have received light to moderate rain. Mount Abu reports four inches; Jhansi, Meerut, Roorkee, and Simla, three inches; Akola, Hoshangabad, Ajmere, and Delhi, two inches. The depression will probably continue to march northwest through Central Rajputana filling up as it advances during the day.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 3rd September.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·736
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·844
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of wind*	W. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	304
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month	0·47
" " year	52·19
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of the 4th Sept.	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

The *Tablet* says that a discovery of great scientific interest has been made in excavations being carried on in the district of Tlaxiaco, State of Oaxaca. A number of small images formed in metal were uncovered by the workmen in one of the oldest ruins a few days ago. The images represent people of Oriental appearance and dress, as well as priests in their robes of sacrifice. They bear hieroglyphics of unknown characters, and are elaborately wrought with fine art lines shown in every curve. The images found thus far are of gold, either wholly or in part, and are coated with some unknown enamel, which has preserved them from all harm in the many years they have been buried in the soil. They will probably be shipped to the National Museum in the city of Mexico, where they will be placed at the disposal of the scientific world for further study and discussion. The find is the most important of the year in the domain of antiquities, and preparations are now being made to conduct a complete exploration of the Tlaxiaco ruins for further evidence of the ancient civilisation which is known to have flourished in Southern Mexico.

The following extract from an article in a recent number of the 'Lancet' strongly confirms the views expressed in an article headed 'The War Office' and the 'Old Soldier': It is astonishing, it is pitiable to see so many discharged soldiers in these casual wards; they are strong, able-bodied, muscular, presentable men, for the most part, and in the prime of life, and are, to all appearances, gradually becoming chronic tramps, and quite content with their sorry haven. 'They have told us that they enlisted when very young, without having learned any trade, and that, on their discharge, under the short-service system they had nothing else to fall back upon." The scheme under which the effeciency of the Army was being sacrificed to the formation of a Reserve, and under which effective line battalions had practically disappeared, has necessarily been extensively modified. But the evils resulting from reckless reforms did not admit of immediate remedy, and a large number of men compulsorily discharged or transferred to the Reserve still help to fill our hospitals, our workhouses, and, alas! our gaols also.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 25th August, 1894, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act:—Earnest Oscar Mawson, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona, Bombay, for forming an improved coupling for metal pipes to be called "Mawsons's patent thimble coupling;" Charles Hodgson, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for an improvement in safety locking bars for railway points; Charles Smith, of 39, Albert Road, Peckham, London, England, commission agent, for improvements in sheets, counterpanes, quilts, curtains, shrouds, and other like articles for protection against flies and other insects; John Duncan Gray Thompson, Ventilating and Consulting Engineer, 159, Queen Victoria Street, London, England, for an improved ventilating fan and steam engine for actuating the same.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act:—James Alexander Crawford, Certificated Engineer, First Class, residing at Kalighat, South Sylhet, for pressing tea into boxes, and to be called "Crawford's Patent Tea Press." (Filed 17th August 1894); Silvanus Phillips Thompson, Doctor of Science, of the Technical College, Finsbury, in the County of London, England, for improvements in devices for prevention of retardation in electric cables. (Filed 17th August 1894); Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, and Frederick George MaGuire, of Colombo, Ceylon, Engineer, for a machine for packing tea or other substances in chests, cases or other like receptacles. (Filed 16th August 1894); Chaimsonovitz Prosper Eliesen, of 75, Edith Road, West Kensington, London, England, Electrical Engineer, for an improved electric switch. (Filed 15th August 1894.); John Coryton Roberts of 16, Cromwell Grove, West Kensington, London, England, Planter, for improvements in the manufacture of folding boxes or cases. (Filed 15th August 1894); Edward Jacob Hill, of II, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W., England, Engineer, and Vincent Walker Hill of the Hull and Barnsley Railway Company, Hull, in the County of York, England, for improved means of supporting railway and other carriage windows. (Filed 15th August 1894); Allan Stewart, and Charles Stewart, Brassfounders, of Port Eglinton Brass Foundry, Glasgow Lanarkshire, Scotland, and John Farmer, Engineer of 147, St Andrews Road, Pollokshields, Renfrewshire, Scotland, for improvements in and relating to appliances for burning oil in steam boiler and other furnaces. (Filed 15th August 1894); Allan Stewart and Charles Stewart of Port Eglinton BrassFoundry in the City and County of Glasgow, Scotland, and John Farmer, Engineer, of 147, St. Andrews Road, Pollokshields, Renfrewshire, Scotland, for improvements in and relating to appliances for feeding and burning oil in steam boiler and other furnaces. (Field 15th August 1894.)

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 28th August 1894 to 27th August 1895 in respect of the undermentioned invention:—Wassily Kusnezoff, a citizen of St. Petersburg, Liteiney Prosp. 48, in St. Petersburg, Russia, for improvements in gas purifiers.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub section (4) of the said Act], the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—Mr. A. C. G. Thompson's invention for improvements in machinery or apparatus for sorting tea into grades and kinds, whereby such process is facilitated and rendered more efficient. (Specification filed 19th May 1890); Mr. J. S. Burroughes' invention for an improvement in the construction of billiard tables. (Specification filed 22nd May 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—(a) After the filig of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof. The sum of Rs. 50 for each of the said inventions.

Mr. A. W. Robinson's invention for noiseless tyres of wheels for hand platform trucks and other vehicles. (Specification filed 20th May 1889.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Gladstone is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

Mr O H Brookes, 2nd Assist Supdt, Port Blair, has obtained privilege leave for three months and four days.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days, is granted to Mr C Bagshawe, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade Berar.

Mr H Calthrop, Depy Conservator, 4th (offg 3rd) grade, Berar, is appointed to hold charge of the Bearer Forest Circle during Mr Bagshawe's absence.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr R J Crosthwaite, CSI, Indian Civil Service, Resident of the 1st Class and Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, is granted furlough for thirteen months.

Lieut-Col D W K Barr, Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in Kashmir, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st Class and as Agent to the Govr-Genl in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Mr R J Crosthwaite, CSI, Indian Civil Service.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—Lieut W H Errington, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 1st Bombay Infy, is appointed temporarily to act as the Cantonment Magte of the Cantonment of Baroda in addition to his military duties; and Lieut Errington is invested, with effect from the 12th August, 1894, with the ordinary powers of a Magte of the 1st class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with the additional powers specified in Schedule IV of that Code as powers with which a Magte of the 1st class may be invested by the Local Govt, the said powers to be exercised within the limits of the Cantonment of Baroda.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A F Cox, Offg Comptroller and Auditor Genl and Head Comr of Paper Currency, is granted privilege leave for sixteen days.

Mr H G Cowie, Depy Comptroller Genl, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor Genl and Head Comr of Paper Currency, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr A F Cox on privilege leave.

The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of July 1894 are notified:—

With effect from 10th July 1894.—Mr F J Atkinson to revert to Class III; Mr A H Antony to revert to Class IV; Mr. G C Ray to revert to Class V; and Mr F D Gordon to revert to Class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 11th July 1894.—Mr F C Harrison to officiate in Class I; Mr A G Chuckerbutty to officiate in Class II; Mr A H Anthony to officiate in Class III; Mr G C Ray to officiate in Class IV; and Mr F D Gordon to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from 20th July 1894.—Mr G D Pudumjee to officiate in Class III; Mr M Hydari to officiate in Class IV and Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

Mr H C King, offg Chief Supt in the Office of the Accountant Genl, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr K L Datta, Chief Supt in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl, is appointed to act as an Enrolled Officer in Class V of the Finance Dept.

Mr J W Pringle is appointed to act as Chief Supdt in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl vice Mr K L Datta.

Mr J Bridgnell, Supdt in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl, is appointed to act as a Supry Chief Supdt, and is attached to the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major D A A Macpherson, Indian Staff Corps Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed Controller of Military Accounts, vice Colonel M A Rowlandson, whose tenure of appointment expires on that date.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Col F E Hastings, C.B., Genl List, Infy, Commdr, 2nd (or Hill) Regt of Sikh Infy, for one year. Major H S Wheatley, Indian Staff Corps, wing commdr and second-in-command 2nd Battn, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, for one year. Lieut W J P Kaye, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 30th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year. Lieut J L R Gordon, Indian Staff Corps, attached 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Major H F Cadell, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 2nd class, (p. a.) for six months. Capt N A K Burne, Indian Staff Corps, 23rd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy (Pioneers) wing commander and second-in-command, 30th Regt (5th Burma Battn) of Madras Infy, (p. a.) for two months. Lieut H C Edwards, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for one month.

The promotions to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Second-Lieut are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates:—Vincent F W Tregear, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; George C Burn, the Gloucestershire Regt; Andrew A Irvine, the Lincolnshire Regt; Archibald H J Rouse, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) Regiment.

The following Promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Indian Staff Corps—Lieuts to be Capts—Francis John Fowler, D S O, William Kirkpatrick, Edward Copleston Townsend, Hereward Lewelyn Roberts, Charles Henry Selwyn, Frederic Cholmondeley Dering Amesbury, Charles William Field, William Lockhart Maxwell, William Henry Millar, Thomas Henry Hardy, James Archibald Douglas, Michael Joseph Tighe, D S O, Robert John Dennys Moseley, Wyndham Charles Knight, John Campbell Sutherland, Walter Edward Banbury, Arthur Charles Francis Bourchier, Alfred Edmund Hatch, Robert Venour Davidson, Charles Thomas Arnaud Searle, Wemyss Hudson, Horace Robert Francis Anderson, Richard Henry Ewart, Robert Postance Jackson, John James Haldane Black Eckford, Claude Hamilton.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Sergeant Michael McNamara to be sub-Conductor vice Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Conductor) John Grisdale, reverted to the ranks.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments—Oudh Volunteer Rifles Corps—Capt K P Apthorp, Royal Irish Regt, to be Adjt.

Promotions—2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut Edward Colin Dozey to be Lieut, vice Stewart, transferred to the supernumerary list.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J B Braddon, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by H M's Sec of State for India extraordinary leave without allowances for two months in continuation of the furlough for one year and sixteen days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hall Line s s Worsley Hall, 2,172 tons, Captain J Black, sailed yesterday for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 498 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant, from Karachi, (1st September) with a general cargo, Miss O'Leary as a cabin and 182 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line s s Drachenfels, 1,600 tons, Captain G Kenneweg, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Hamburg (18th July) via Antwerp, with a general cargo and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

The Wilson Line s s Mikado, 2,306 tons, Captain G E Pickering, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss B Rogers, Mrs Knight and four children, and Mrs Erskine. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Hoseniee	994	Hughes	Jeddah	N F	B & P S N Co
H & I	Drachenfels	1600	G Kenneweg	Karachi	N F	Glade & Co.
K	Satrunjee	547	Fakira			Shepherd & Co
K	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Not fixed		do
L	Kaveri	547	Fakira	Not fixed		do
M	Brahmani	523	M Budroo	N F	N F	S & Co.
O	Clan Monroe	1436	Dall	N F		F M & Co
O	Naderi	1168	McAllister	N F		B & P S N Co
P	LaSeyne	1151	Blanc	Aden & Karachi	9-9	M M Co
Q	Leander	1888	Robson	Dunkirk	N F	Graham Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Mahanadi	647	D Adam	Kurrachee	5-9	S & Co.
VICTORIA DOCK.						
1	Siam	1589	Weighell	China	6-9	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	H Tait	Liverpool	13-9	W & A Graham & Co.
3	Manilla	2582	G Parodi	Genoa	17-9	C Barboro
4	Bisagno	1498	Barabino	China	8-9	C Barboro
5	Thames	4113	W A Seaton	Aden	14-9	P & O S N Co
6	Carthage	2453	de Horne	London	7-9	P & O Co
7	Marq Bacquehem	2740	Wallusching	Trieste	9-9	A L S N Co
8	Brinkburn	2096	Jacob	Havre	5-9	J Mackintosh & Co
8	Clitus	1588	M Firth	Calcutta	N F	R Stuart Co
11	Paula sp.	284	Breymann	Mauritius	4-9	N Jamsetjee
12	Rosetta	2039	Brown	Shanghai	20-9	P&O S N Co
15	Brindisi	2129	Wright	Mauritius	N F	P & O Co
16	Larnaca	1492	Gardner	London, &c	N F	Graham & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Kola	482	Russell	Not fixed	Not fixed	M M & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karrachi, Sept 4.
3	Mikado (s)	Pickering	Hull, August 4.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Worsley Hall (s)	Black	Havre, &c.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on yesterday:—

Steamer Rosetta for China, &c.
" Naderi for Mombassa Zanzibar and Mauritius.
" Clan Monroe for Stettin.
" Loodiana for Calcutta, &c.
" Mikado for Hull via Karachi.
" Manilla for Genoa, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 4.

From Glasgow.

Nubia s—40 cases whisky The Bombay Co.
Clangardon s—1 bottle whisky Phillips and Co.
Asia s—1 hogshead whisky W Byrun and Co.

From Liverpool.

Branksome s—34 cases portwine, Phipson and Co.

From London.

Carthage s—3 cases curacoa, Phipson and Co.
Tresco s—1 hogshead whisky Eduljee Bezonjee.
Aden s—60 cases still wine, Noels Richards.
Leander s—20 cases tobacco D Ratansey; 24 casks glassware 24 packages chemicals Treacher and Co; 43 cases oil menstores, 2 cases table salt, 8 cases winegar, E Nusserwanjee; 6 cases biscuits, E Ruttonjee and Brothers; 51 cases oilmenstores, Sorabjee D Kapadia; 21 cases currents, A Kayam and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Aston s—215 cases brandy N Ardeser and Sons.
Carthage s—27 cases brandy N Ardeser and Sons; 26 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co.

From Hamburg.

Benares s—2 hogsheads brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee 440 hogsheads rectified spirit, Vokerjee Cowasjee.
Europa s—10 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufali.
Rheinfels s—hogshead brandy, and 1 pipe portwine S B Fraser and Sons.

From Antwerp.

Baria s—21 cases playing cards, V Abdulalli; 13 cases playing cards, M Peerkhanjee.

From Trieste.

Orion s—5 cases stationery A Esmailjee;
Imperator s—20 bales writing paper, M A M Shurufali.
Vindo bona s—25 cases soap, Abdoolally, Shaikadum, 20 bales printing papers, Mahadao Sakaram Joshi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 4.

For Liverpool.

Australia s—10,000 cwts wheat and 5091 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 4020 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 85 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 370 cwts coir yarn, Jeraj Lalljee; 200 cwts corrianderseed Bauer and Krause; 50 cwts mowraoil, Glade and Co.

For Glasgow.

Australia s—6000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

For London

Carthage s—124 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 41 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 195 cwts coir yarn, G Megjee Mooljee; 32 cwts fishmaws and 4 cwts peacock feathers, M L Khatow; 2 casks coadiments. Greaves Wynn and Co; 6½ cwts ivory, Mamadjee Hajee Adamjee; 11 bales skins and hides, E Puradina; 75 cwts gum, M Jaffer.

For Hull.

Larnaca s—135 cwts myrabollams, The South Indian Export Co.
Mikado s—5175 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher; 2015 cwts Ebjee Oomersey.

For Hamburg.

Larnaca s—1082 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 5000 bags rice, Thomas H Moore and Co; 120 cwts corrianderseed, Bauer and Krause.

For Stettin.

Clan Monroe s—50,700 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Leander s—2001 cwts linseed John Fachiri; 9312 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

For Havre.

Brinkburn s—5199 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoons and Co.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—3000 cwts linseed, 75 tons old iron rails, Killick Nixons and Co; 105 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4999 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4000 cwts mowraseed John Fachiri.

For Trieste.

Marq Bacquehem s—165 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Hongkong

Bisagno s—514 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 35 cwts sharkfins, R Dhanjee; 126 cwts wheat, Ebrahim Abdoola; 110 bales twist P F Talati; 400 bales twist, E D Sasson and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 56 cwts fennel seed Quan Lun Eaoo; 104 cwts ooplete, 31 cwts cloves, 1 pot sandle oil, 1 pot rose oil and 12 cwts gum M Dawoodbhoy
Siam s—2 parcels cow bazaar, D Mowjee; 1 box cow bazaar M H Katrak; 1 cwt ivory and 6 cwts gendahorns C Ebrahim and Co.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno s—600 bales twist, E D Sasson and Co; 250 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Loodiana s—384 bales cotton, H Govindram; 14 bales cotton, K Visram; 103 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 1.

Arnott, Brig-Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.

September 3.

Quentin, Captain, 4th Bo Rifles, on duty, from Poona.

September 4.

Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—September 3.

Green, Lt, Bengal, R A, transferred to India, from Lucknow.
Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Deolalee.

September 4.

Quentin, Captain, Bo, 4th Rifles, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th September, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place on Friday next:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25 pr R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25 pr R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps from 29th ultimo and posted to No 3 Sub-division, No 2 Company:—No 427 Gunner E. G. Campbell.

3. The following Gentlemen have joined the Corps as Honorary Members:—Messrs. F. Armfield, F. Gibbs, A. Hullah.

4. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 1st instant is grandted to Gunner J. C. Cross.

By Order.
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th September, 1894.

1. The following drills will be held as stated below:—

(1) St. Mary's College—At 7-30 a.m., to-day (Wednesday) 5th and Friday 7th—Physical drill.

(2) Town Hall—At 9 p.m., to-day (Wednesday) 5th—Guard Mounting.

(3) Byculla School—At 5 p.m., on Thursday 6th—Physical drill.

(4) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m., on Thursday 6th—Squadron drill.

(5) Head Quarters—At 5-45 p.m., on Friday 7th—Sword Exercise for Officers.

(6) 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines—From 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday 7th—Revolver practice for Officers and Sergeants.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

Lady Gertrude Stock writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED, PASSAGE TO ENGLAND First Week November, in Return for Services. Address "K. H.," care of Mrs. Robson, Livelands, Mussoorie.

TO LET.—WHOLE or PART of ROUND ICKHOUSE, also Stables and Godowns in Remington Building, opposite Dockyard. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJI and Co., 6, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for two days. In all respects I have been most comfortable, and the attendance has been excellent. I must not fail to mention when I first came into Bombay, and being a stranger I was directed to the Hotel, where I could not stay more than half-an-hour. I at once got a carriage and went in search of a more Comfortable place, when, as luck would have it, I noticed this Hotel, where I have not had cause to complain of the least inconvenience. I am now leaving perfectly satisfied.—G. P. FRANCKE.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright, Airy, and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Week-ly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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BY
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TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE........................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.

CONSOLS were 1-8 per cent. higher in London yesterday at 102 *ex-div.*; and Indian Sterling Loan was quoted at 110¼ *ex-div.*, the last *cum-div.* quotation having been 11d. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 104¼. Four per cent. Rupee Paper declined ¼ per cent. in London, say to £59¼. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 30 3-16d. per oz.; but no fresh quotation for the metal comes from New York, that market having been closed yesterday.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday, at 33½s. per 416 lbs., buyers, shipment this and-or next month, tone of the market quiet but steady. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom (omitted from Friday's telegram through Reuter) was 2,260,000 quarters, or 140,000 quarters less than the previous week's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales inclusive of 300 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d., say to 3 27-32d. per lb.; but all other spot and arrival quotations were unchanged. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The Visible supply of Cotton for all Europe last Friday comitted from Reuter's telegram of that day was 40,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 2,000,000 bales; but of East Indians, 8,000 bales more, at 227,000 bales. The stock of Cotton in London was 3,000 bales greater, at 13,000 bales.

Yesterday's telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts reported further rain in the Bengal circle in the latter part of last week, though a much lighter fall than was advised on the previous Monday, and a break in the weather was much needed. In the Beawar district of this circle the plants were showing bolls. Moderate rain had fallen in several districts of the Oomra circle; and at Oomrawattee, Khangaum, and Barsee the plants were flourishing, being in flower at Khangaum; but at Dhulia, where the plants were also in flower, further rain was much needed. In the Broach and Dhollera districts the crop was flourishing in seasonable weather; but at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, Cotton sowing had not commenced owing to the absence of rain.

Our local Cotton and other Produce markets have been closed to-day for another native holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,572	bales.
Wheat	4,013	cwt.
Linseed	1,710	"
Rapeseed	3,663	"
Groundnuts	889	"
Castorseed	3,515	"
Rice	2,473	"

FRIEGHTS re-opened this morning after the holiday rather quieter, and holders of tonnage will have to come down in rates to attract any takers, as produce for prompt shipment remains very scarce.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	97,479
" " Branches	Dec.	"	38,697
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	2,28,290
Government Securities	"	"	14,71,130
Other Authorized "	*Nil*		*Nil*
Loans	Dec.	"	3,84,297
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	3,67,595
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	6,64,542
Cash	"	"	7,00,953

In the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued to-day (yesterday having been a close holiday) and showing a diminution in the Cash Balance of 7 lakhs, at 264¾ lakhs, little change is noticeable in the figures which go to indicate the position of the trade demand for Money, a small addition to Private Deposits and some falling off in Loans having been partly counterbalanced by a much smaller increase in Bills Discounted than was disclosed by the previous Return, making the net [illegible] requirements 2¼ lakhs against a diminution of some 9¼ lakhs in the week preceding. There had been, however, an increase of 14¾ lakhs in the Bank's holdings of Government Securities, which would have diminished the Balance to that extent, but for a reduction of the Balances with other Banks by 6¼ lakhs, and the decrease in the trade demand above refered to.

EXCHANGE re-opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-8 to 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but the enquiry for Bank remittance has been upon a very limited scale for any delivery, a little only at 1s. 1 15-16d. Telegraphic having been reported for future transfer. £40,000 of Gold is reported sold at the equevalent of between 1s. 1 27-32 and 7-8; and a little Mercantile Paper at 1s. 1 7-8d. at three months' sight for near delivery, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 7-8 to 29-32d.	"
France do.	1·46 to 1·46¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 104¼ for Fours, and at 103½ for 3½ per Cents, but denominations for cash only, and after declining ¼ per cent. in the former, rallied, and left off at 104¼, and 103¼, respectively.

SHARES.—This market has been closed again to-day for another native holiday.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending September 1, compared with the Statement of August 25, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	August 25. Rs.	Sept. 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	47,00,000	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	61,88,143	62,85,622
Do. do. at Branches	44,19,690	43,80,993
Other Deposits	3,22,53,642	3,24,81,932
Post Bills	5,924	6,788
Cash Credits, undrawn	23,10,053	20,34,836
Rs.	5,98,77,452	5,93,90,171
ASSETS.		
Government Securities other authorised Securities	94,86,157	109,57,287
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised securities	44,65,977	43,89,494
Loans do. do. do.	90,82,633	86,98,336
Bills Discounted and purchased	..	84,91,701
Dead Stock	81,24,106	3,95,631
Stamps and Stationery	3,95,631	24,484
Bullion	24,215	...
Balance with other Banks		4,68,194
Cash	11,32,736	2,64,65,044
Rs.	5,88,89,911	5,98,90,171

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
During interruption of Corean lines telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, and Genzan can be forwarded by post from Fusan. See Rule 123, Section 3, Telegraph Guide.
Line Saigon-Bangkok right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th September, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	3	5	55 p.m.	19	34
Teheran	4	2	44 p.m.	..	23
Suez	4	3	0 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 4th September, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	20	..	3
" Karachi	1	49	..	4
" Madras	..	48	..	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTS—August 28, at Secunderabad, the wife of Richard Roberts, of a son.
SCUTT—August 16, at Jotogh, the wife of Sub-Conductor J C Scutt, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.
WINDHAM—August 17, at Bhopal, Central India, the wife of Lieut C J Windham, I S C, of a son.
YULE—August 27, at 3, Harrington Street, the wife of W R Yule, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1894.

As was to be expected, considerable attention was directed during the recent Indian Budget debate in the House of Commons to the question of cotton duties. In the preliminary discussion on Mr. Samuel Smith's motion for a Parliamentary enquiry into the condition of the inhabitants of India, Sir Andrew Scoble in one comprehensive sentence described the true position of affairs. "There would have been no deficit this year," said Sir Andrew, "had the Government of India been allowed to have its own way; but in deference to Lancashire's demands, which have received too much attention from both sides of the House from political motives, no import duty has been imposed on Lancashire piece-goods." Sir Andrew Scoble's appeal that wiser and more generous consideration might prevail, did not meet with much encouragement from the Secretary of State when making the Budget Statement. Mr. Fowler controverted the idea that Lancashire would bear the burden if cotton goods no longer remained exempt from taxation. Whether "protective duties" were right or wrong, it was the people of India who would have to pay them in the shape of increased cost of clothing. What, then, asked Mr. Fowler became of the objection that this exception was a very great injustice to the people of India? If these arguments are to be taken seriously, we can only wonder that so keen an administrator as Mr. Fowler has so mis-read the signs of the times. How can he explain the fact that the manufacturers who, in his view, will not pay the tax, are opposing it with might and main, while those upon whom it will fall are regarding its non-imposition as both unjust and impolitic? Few features of recent Indian history are more remarkable than the unanimity with which all classes of the people—high and low, rich and poor, European and Native—have protested against the favouritism shown to Lancashire. Men of widely divergent views on most questions of administrative policy have made common cause in condemning the policy of her Majesty's Ministers in over-ruling the desires of the Government of India. The fact mentioned by the Secretary of State that the Cabinet was unanimous in this policy, so far from relieving, rather heightens its political complexion. It is not this time a question of allowing a majority, or even an overwhelming majority, to prevail; it is a question of listening to the undivided voice of India. In one of his best Parliamentary efforts the statesman who last spring withdrew from the din of party warfare, declared that the cause he was advocating had the support of a larger majority of the people directly affected than any other proposal ever brought before Parliament. Should the financial exigencies of the Government of India compel Mr. Fowler to inform the House of Commons next session that cotton imports are no longer to be exempted from customs duties, he will be able—but we doubt whether he will be willing—to declare that the overwhelming preponderance of public opinion, of which Mr. Gladstone spoke, was disunity itself, compared with the unprecedented unanimity of the people of India on this question.

But while India presents an absolutely undivided front upon the subject, the same cannot be said of Lancashire, for in that Temple of Free Trade—the Manchester Chamber of Commerce—there are two men at any rate who will not stifle their sense of justice and of equity by pronouncing the shibboleths of the Manchester school. At the quarterly meeting of the Chamber, on August 13, after the speech of Sir Frank Forbes Adam to which we shall presently refer, Mr. J. F. Cheetham warned his hearers that it would not do for them to take up a position of *non possumus* in regard to the Indian duties. They must show those who were responsible for the Government of India that there was a better way of meeting the financial difficulty than the re-imposition of cotton duties. It is a pity that on this point Mr. Cheetham was not a little more explicit. "Those responsible for the Government of India" searched in vain eight months ago for a more excellent way, and in their inability to discover it had to resort to the doubtful expedient of suspending the famine grant, and crippling the finances of the provincial governments. Under these circumstances if Mr. Cheetham really has a sound and workable scheme for bridging the gulf that in next year's Budget will lie between revenue and expenditure, the Government of India will be very glad to hear from him. But the real point of Mr. Cheetham's speech was his declaration, that it was of the first importance that they should convince the people of India that "whatever happened, they would act towards them with the strictest justice, and not simply from the point of view of their own interests. The matter must be regarded from a higher standpoint than that of local trade." Unfortunately, the people of India have been led by the action of Lancashire to a belief precisely opposite to that which Mr. Cheetham rightly regards as of the first importance, and certainly the speeches made by some other members of the Chamber are not calculated to change the view of the matter that is taken throughout the length and breadth of India. As if fearing his own temerity in speaking so plainly, Mr. Cheetham added the expression of a hope that there would be such an improvement in the financial position of India, that further discussion of the question would be unnecessary. There is so little prospect of this hope being gratified, that it would be well if the Manchester Chamber of Commerce would take Mr. Cheetham's advice, and look the matter fairly in the face. We are convinced that if the prejudices so natural when personal interests are thought to be involved were resolutely put on one side, men of such great business acumen as the members of the Chamber would all see that, as another independent speaker, Mr. Rusden said: "It would be disastrous to England's influence as a ruling power in India if the notion took root in the minds of the Indian people, that the English were governing that great country simply in the interests of their own trade."

The opening speech of the chairman had shown how necessary these candid declarations were. Sir Frank Forbes Adam pleaded not guilty to the charge of heresy which free trade purists had brought against him. We have on several occasions called attention to the strong opposition which the words of the chairman at the previous quarterly meeting called forth from his fellow-merchants. Sir Frank then said that, if owing to the course of exchange, the Government found before the end of the present financial year, after making all possible efforts at economy, that there was a deficit which ought to be met by fresh taxation, and if the people of India strongly expressed a desire to include Lancashire cotton in the present import duties in preference to the existing form of taxation, then he thought Lancashire should not object, but should endeavour to see that a countervailing effective excise duty was levied at the same time. It might have been supposed that exception would not have been taken even by Manchester merchants to so guarded a statement coming from their official head. It laid down at least four stringent conditions by which alone a reimposition of cotton duties would be unopposed by Sir Frank Adam—extreme financial necessity; all possible efforts at economy; the strongly expressed wish of the people of India; and last, though not least, a countervailing excise duty. But Manchester became alarmed lest the views of Sir Frank should be taken as representing the general opinion of Lancashire, and the Board of the Chamber lost no time in dis-associating themselves from the too independent attitude of their chairman. A resolution, reflecting the opinion of the vast majority of the members of the Chamber, was passed by the Board and forwarded to the India Office, stating that the Chamber would disapprove of the imposition of import duties on cotton, even though accompanied by a countervailing excise duty. Sir Frank Adam now has to admit that what he said met with extreme disfavour, not only from the majority of the Chamber, but also from the outside public, and the press. By way of atoning for his indiscretion, Sir Frank now asserts that nothing was further from his thoughts than to express approval of the imposition of import duties in India. He declared that "he held as strongly as any member of the Chamber that duties of every sort should be avoided as far as possible." It is in the last four words of this sentence that we have an explanation of Sir Frank's apparent inconsistency as the head of a representative mercantile body in Manchester, in giving even the faintest support to the demands of this Empire. Sir Frank has lived in India himself, and, knowing as he does how difficult and undesirable it would be to add to the direct burdens borne by the Indian tax-payer, he cannot conceal from himself the fact that this is a case in which it is not possible to continue the avoidance of import duties on cotton goods. The chairman went on to tell the meeting that action had now been deferred until later in the year, but in the meantime their friend, Mr. Holland, was watching matters carefully in London. No doubt Mr. Holland finds it necessary to pay frequent visits to the India Office. We hope that when the question is again considered by the Board it will be approached in the frank and open spirit which was advocated by Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Rusden, and—with less thoroughness—by Sir Frank Forbes Adam.

THE first direct news from the seat of war was that we published in our issue of yesterday. Full details of the Kowshing incident were given. Both in China and Japan the widest difference of opinion prevails as to the merits of this case, and while one condemns it as simply an act of murder as uncalled for as it was cowardly, another holds it fully justified. According to the *China Gazette*, the Kowshing was really a Chinese trap sent out to ensnare the Japanese. It propounds a suppositious case, on which it asks judgment. Let us say, suggests our contemporary, England and France were going to war about Egypt, which was occupied by British troops. The French are running in troops under cover of a neutral flag, say of Russia. Fighting has already commenced on shore. An English warship meets a French transport full of troops running into Damietta under the cover of the Russian flag. The French troops mutiny when the Russian captain and officers wish to surrender to superior force; the ship is not a fighting ship, but her passengers make preparations to resist capture, and defy their powerful captors. A number of French warships and others, whose nationality is unknown are coming up, and there is a chance of losing the prize; every facility is given to the Russians on board to come off; indeed, a general signal is made to "quit the ship," which may be meant for everyone and not only the captain and officers, but they are prevented by force by the French troops from leaving. If the English naval captain cut the gordian knot by sinking that ship, half England would ring with his praise. The Chinese soldiers on the Kowshing, if war was not declared, were simply pirates in possession of a British ship; if war was declared, the ship was a legal prize, and unlawfully resisted arrest. The Shanghai *Mercury's* view of the incident is, that the act must for ever stamp the Japanese as without the pale of civilisation. Internationally there was little to argue for their attack on a British ship in the first instance, and the justification that might have been put forward, if urgency is put out of court, by the absence of any need to act in the moment, the Kowshing being entirely in the hands of the Japanese. Whether, in the event of her raising her anchor and attempting to escape, they would have been justified in firing a torpedo to sink her, may be a moot point. The justification or otherwise of the action of the Japanese admiral in sinking the ship however can only be satisfactorily declared by the court of enquiry, for the accounts are conflicting in every way. If the evidence of the British officers on board be taken, the action seems to have been the only one possible. Mr. Von Hannekin, for instance, shows that though the vessel was flying the British flag, and an English master was on board, the Chinese had absolute command. When the signal was hoisted "Quit the ship as soon as possible," the Chinese, according to Mr. Von Hannekin, had taken charge of every davit, and refused to let the British officers leave. The *China Mail* denies there was any breach of international law, holding that by the act of the Chinese the vessel had ceased to be neutral, and the Japanese were fairly entitled to destroy her, citing in support of this contention the case of British ships destroyed by the Prussians in the Seine, near Paris, in 1871, to block the river against relief from the French fleet. The only objection to this is, that the Japanese were well aware that in sinking the Kowshing the lives of neutrals were endangered, and this is the crucial point on which judgment will turn.

As regards the general progress of the war the reports are also conflicting. The official accounts given by both Chinese and Japanese authorities are diametrically opposed to each other, and it is difficult to determine where the truth lies. It is declared by the neutral ports that at sea the Japanese hold sway. The Chinese Admiral who had a number of valuable and useful ships under his command, when our advices left, seemed to avoid encounter with the Japanese fleet. The Japanese officers, who displayed evidence of a knowledge how to handle their vessels, sought to engage their antagonists, the sailors imbued with a patriotic spirit being as anxious as their officers. While the Chinese fleet sheltered in well-protected havens like Wei-hai-wei and Port Arthur, the Japanese ships were cruising about in northern waters with a celerity which has effectually prevented China from sending any more transports to Corea with reinforcements. Meanwhile China was reported to be sending thousands of troops overland to Corea. At Asan the Chinese had already suffered two defeats, with considerable loss at the hands of their better-equipped and better-disciplined enemy. Owing to both belligerents having retained control of the telegraph wires in Corea, the news that reaches Hongkong by way of Nagasaki or Shanghai is usually several days late. Details of these engagements had not been received when the Rosetta left Hongkong. As to the army of Black Flags which, Reuter informed us, the Chinese were raising for the protection of Canton and for service in Formosa, they are described as fifty thousand strong and an ill-fed, badly-behaved rabble, worthless as a fighting power. But that is the opinion entertained generally regarding the Chinese army in the North. Innumerable reports were current when the China mail left as to the degradation of Li Hung Chang, the Bismarck of China. It was said by some that his Imperial Master is so displeased with the losses the Chinese have already sustained that he has degraded Li Hung Chang, by depriving him of his "yellow riding jacket" and "peacock's feathers." These accounts have already reached us, via London, but the China papers have it that he has committed suicide, and others that he has been beheaded. There is little justice in China, and if Li Hung Chang has been beheaded, every other Viceroy in China may expect similar treatment, for he was the most advanced of all, and his army, the only one which could reasonably hope to hold its own on equal strength against the superior organisation and discipline of the Japanese. Our contemporaries complain that trade had been affected seriously by the outbreak of war. The export of coal has been restricted, and prices have gone up to prohibitive rates. Australian and Welsh coal which have practically gone out of the Far Eastern market of late, should profit by the course of events. The Japanese Cotton Spinning Companies are reported to be losing heavily, and large quantities of cotton are being stored at Shanghai.

THE Accountant-General in the Public Works Department has sent in to the Government of India a synopsis of the transactions of the three railway companies still designated as Guaranteed Railways for the past year. The total capital invested is shown to be over forty-five and a-half millions sterling, over a million and a-half having been raised during the past five years. The amount of money locked up in stores is still very high, though within the past five years it has been greatly reduced, being represented by twenty-three and three-quarters lakhs. A reduction in the stores balances in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway was caused by large issues to revenue on account of renewals of permanent way, and bridge-work, and rolling-stock. On the Bombay Baroda and Central India line large sales of permanent way were made to the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, as also heavy issues of rolling-stock to construction, a reduction on the Madras Railway is chiefly due to sales to the Kolar Gold-fields Railway and to a Bombay firm. The net earnings of the three lines during the last five years have been Rs. 3,37,58,193, while the actual loss to the State during the last five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, (if the payments in England on account of guaranteed interest be converted at present rate of exchange), is shown to amount to close upon four crores.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden, at 9 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, on Sunday, at 4 p.m.

THE Orphean Dramatic Club produced Byron's three-act comedy, "Our Boys," at the Gaiety Theatre, last evening. The crowded state of the house, so far as the first seats were concerned, and the interest evinced in the play throughout proved that the members of the club were well advised in giving a play, which has met with such phenomenal success at home. The performance, which is to be repeated on Thursday evening, will be more fully noticed.

REGARDING the marriage of Mr. Pescio and Miss Gregor, of the Willard Opera Company, the *Planter* of Calcutta writes: "Miss Marguerite Gregor left for Madras last Sunday to enter into wedlock. She has already been noticed in these columns as a very graceful and refined actress. Miss Gregor is even prettier and nicer off the stage than on it, and she is requested to accept the heartiest congratulations."

THEIR HIGHNESSES the heir-apparent and the second Prince Gaikwar return to Baroda, on the 7th instant from Poona for the Gunputee Swaree at Baroda which takes place on the 13th instant.

THE *Saturday Journal* writes:—"Once more the Parsees have annihilated the Bombay Cricket Club. There was a fine audacity in the Parsees closing their game on the second day when only one hour of daylight remained, as if that was all that was required to wipe out the Bombay team, and as it turned out, their estimate was justified. Bombay ought really to try and get up a cricket team."

THOSE who belittle the system of trial-by-jury, observes a native contemporary, will do well to mark the observations of Mr. Justice Norris in the case of one Sona Chamar at the last Sessions. The accused was charged with administering a noxious drug to a boy, and the jury found him not guilty by a majority of 7 to 2. His Lordship at first rejected the verdict of the jury, but on re-consideration made the following observations before a fresh jury on the next day:—His Lordship said that he "had a rooted antipathy to take any course which interfered with the responsibility of jurors. He had been for thirteen years occupying this position, and had presided on many occasions at the Sessions, and the verdict of the jury on all occasions had been such as commanded his entire concurrence, and he was, therefore, unwilling to take a course which seemed to him either to reflect upon them or to interfere with their responsibility." These remarks are well worthy of a High Court judge, and they establish clearly that the jury system is the safest course of trial.

A GREAT deal of fuss is being made in the French papers concerning an unlucky experience of Signor Puccini, composer of the opera, "Manon Lescaut," which was produced at Covent Garden last May. The musician, it seems, is also an amateur photographer, and when a few days since, on a holiday visit to Malta, he began to take views of the place and its inhabitants, he soon found himself "face to face with one of her Most Gracious Majesty's employes who are vulgarly called policemen," was taken to the station as a spy, and, after some inquiries had been made was duly released. Such is the story put forward, and it may be true or false. But a foreigner who, without permission, began to use a camera in a French fortress, would very certainly have been treated with far less consideration than Signor Puccini was.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

DESPATCH OF A RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

A Russian squadron, consisting of two large ironclads, cruisers, gunboats, and despatch vessels, has sailed under sealed orders with all speed to Corea.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 4.

It is stated here that the despatch of a Russian squadron to the Corean waters is merely intended to protect Russian trade and shipping.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

MR. HEALY INDIGNANT.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

A circular was sent to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth asking for donations to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and in response to which, they have contributed £100 respectively.

Mr. Healy and several other members of the Irish party are ignorant of the issue of the circular and have expressed their indignance at the action of some of the members in seeking subscriptions towards the fund from English politicians, and are urging the Committee to return the money collected immediately.

THE GROWING POPULARITY OF TEA AS A DRINK.

The Customs report for the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1894, shows that the consumption of coffee, cocoa, wine, and tobacco is decreasing, and that tea is growing in popular favour to a large extent.

A BOATING FATALITY.

Morecame Bay was the scene of a boating accident yesterday evening.

A pleasure boat was capsized by a breeze which had suddenly sprung up, and twenty persons have been drowned.

THE FRENCH IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

PARIS, SEPT. 4.

A despatch received by the French Government from Senegal denies the reported disaster to French troops at Timbuctoo.

THE HYGIENE CONGRESS.

VIENNA, SEPT. 4.

Papers by Miss Florence Nightingale on "Village Sanitation in India" and by Sir William Moore on "Tropical Dietetics" were read and discussed, at the Congress of Hygiene and Demography, yesterday.

THE SLAVE TRAFFIC IN CAIRO.

A COURT-MARTIAL ORDERED.

RESENTMENT AGAINST THE BRITISH.

CAIRO, SEPT. 3.

Chawarbi Pasha, against whom a warrant was issued in connection with the charge of purchasing slave girls, and who had absconded from the capital, has surrendered himself to the authorities to-day.

He has confessed that he had bought girls for his harem.

Chawarbi Pasha, and the two other Pashas, and six slave-dealers will be tried by court-martial, to-morrow.

The affair has caused great resentment against the British authorities here, as they are regarded as responsible for the arrest of three prominent Egyptians on a charge, which is regarded with contempt by the native population.

THE FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

HARROWING DETAILS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 3.

Further telegrams received regarding the great forest fires in Minnesota and Wisconsin give most harrowing details of the condition of the inhabitants who have fled from the fires.

Numerous families who have taken refuge on the dreary swamps are environed by the furious flames, and are expected to be engulfed in the conflagration at any moment.

The fatalities have now reached quite a thousand.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 9 a.m., to-day; and the same Company's s. s. Valetta left for Colombo and Australia at the same hour.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

An important *Gazette of India* Extraordinary is issued to-day, being the proclamation by her Majesty concerning the war between China and Japan, forbidding enlisting by British subjects within or without her Majesty's dominions, and prohibiting any one accepting commission or engagement in military and naval services of either country, and also illegal shipbuilding and expedition. A letter is also published from Lord Kimberley to Mr. Fowler laying down the rules to be observed in the British possessions during the war. In conclusion the following command is published :—"H. E. the Viceroy directs that orders and directions of H. M. the Queen are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of her Majesty's territories and possessions in India.."

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

News received from Kabul this morning is favourable. Sir Salter Pyne has again interviewed the Amir, but his Highness will not yet give a definite reply regarding his visit to England. The Amir who has, for some time, been ailing is now declared convalescent, but he will remain where he is for the present.

THE BELUCH-AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

Intelligence to hand from the British Commissioner of the Beluch-Afghan Delimitation Commission states that since the 22nd August where delimitation work commenced, good progress has been made, and he has met with no difficulties in his negotiations with the Afghan Commission. All is working well, and the work will be concluded at an earlier date than anticipated by Government.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF TRADE.

Mr. O'Connor has received instructions to commence his annual review of trade at once, and he is now on duty preparing this work which will be ready about the 15th instant.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The conversion of the four per cent. loans in India on 3rd September amounted to four lakhs only.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 4.

The Bill to amend the Indian Companies' Act will probably be introduced at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

THE KHYBER-ASMAR DELIMITATION.

Colonel Udny will remain with the head-quarters of the Government of India, pending further communication with the Amir, regarding the delimitation of the Khyber-Asmar section of the frontier.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY EXTENSIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Pioneer* says that it has received information from a trustworthy source, showing that the Russian Government is bent upon embarking forth with upon important railway extensions in Central Asia. The Samarkhand-Marghilan lines with a branch to Tashkend has been sanctioned. Funds are to be provided for the railway southwards from Merv to Panjdeh. An extension from Chharjui along the left bank of the Oxus to Kerki is also contemplated.

BREACH ON THE BURMA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, SEPT. 4.

The railway between Pyagyi and Pyinbongyi was breached, yesterday, by floods, and passengers from Mandalay had to be transhipped into another train, arriving in Rangoon six hours late. A relief party together with the Chief Engineer and the Traffic Superintendent left early this morning, and through traffic is now restored.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

The Harris Football Tournament commences on Thursday. The following teams have entered :—The 7th Hussars, the Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Royal Scots, the Durham Light Infantry, the Middlesex Regiment, the Loyal North Lancashire, the Royal Artillery, Kirkee; the Leinsters; the Royal Artillery, Mhow and Deesa detachments; the Loyal North Lancashire, and the Royal Fusiliers.

POONA REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

The final heat in the senior sculls was won by Lieutenant Bond, defeating Lieutenant Hemming rather easily. In the junior sculls, distance half-a-mile, Lieutenant Harrison beat Lieutenant Wingate. Three affinities started for the final heat in the ladies' and gentlemen's double sculls. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair's boat won after a good race by a length from Captain Brownrigg and Mrs. Beckham, who finished half a length in front of Lieutenant Walker and Miss Tyler. In the double sculls final heat three boats competed. Fair and Walpole had the centre station and won easily from Bond and Cashel. Four scratch crews with ladies' steering made up the last race. Mrs. Johnson's boat was first and Mrs. Baddeley's second. At the end of the racing Mrs. Birdwood, wife of the president of the Boat Club, distributed the prizes.

CRICKET: POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* Y. M. C. A.

The two-days' match between the Y. M. C. A. and the Poona Gymkhana was started to-day. Dr. Barnes played up well for his side as did Dr. Trask and Captain Poore. James played well for the Bombay team. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
Poore, b Allan	20
Dr. Trask, b Clark	21
Wilkins, b Clark	6
Captain Cox, b Allen	0
Dr. Martin, not out	30
Hancock, b Herbert	0
Dr. Barnes, c Walsh, b Herbert	62
Usborne, b Clark	9
Cates, b Allan	2
Fernyhough, b Clark	0
Stockdale, b Allan	0
Extras	18
Total	172

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
James	37	33	0	0
Allan	112	56	8	5
Clark	110	41	6	4
Herbert	55	13	2	1
Kelly	20	11	1	0

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Inn'ngs.	
Boileau, st Usborne, b Poore	14	c Martin, b Stockdale	7
Walsh, c and b Poore	6	not out	19
Aldridge, c Usborne, b Stockdale	8	b Stockdale	4
James, c Usborne, b Poore	18	not out	4
Clark, b Stockdale	1	did not bat.	
George, b Stockdale	10		
Allan, c and b Stockdale	1		
Herbert, c Hancock, b Poore	0		
Fido, b Stockdale	0		
Kelly, not out	2		
Browne, st Usborne, b Poore	8		
		Extras	3
Total	63	Total	37

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Stockdale	90	30	4	5
Poore	66	36	4	5

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila (extra), left here on 1st instant, for Bombay.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera ... 3

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols ... 102 ex
3 per cent. Rentes ... 104¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 110¼ ex
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ... 59¼
Bar Silver ... 30 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

WANTED A NEW RAILWAY STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The necessity of a railway station between Dadar and Mahim, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was represented to the railway authorities some years ago, and they were good enough to give the matter their attention. They acknowledged the necessity but replied that the station could not be opened unless and until a public road joining Matunga with Mahim was constructed by the Municipality of Bombay. This, I admit, was a reasonable answer for until the locality in which the station is proposed to be opened is made habitable the income and traffic of the station will not thrive. The necessity of a public road between Matunga and Mahim and the great hardship that is at present experienced in its absence by the public especially in the mousoons in crossing the nalla having thigh-deep water just on the other side of the B. B. gate, has been often urged on the attention of the assembly of our civic fathers, but they are, it would appear, slumbering over the matter. Perhaps, they are waiting for the erection of the proposed station, which would encourage fashionable and wealthy people to visit this healthy but neglected part of this beautiful suburb of Bombay; but how long, I ask, is this state of affairs to continue? If the hill does not come to Mahomed, Mahomed must go to the hill. Either the railway company or the Municipality must make a beginning, and the other will follow as a natural sequence. I think it is now high time that the authorities of the two public bodies concerned should give the matter their earnest consideration and by supplying our wants help to a certain extent the extension of Bombay, which has, for some time past, been exercising the minds and brains of all well-wishers of the urbs prima in India. Will our representatives in the civic assembly take up the matter and try to remove the grievances complained of.—Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 3.

10 p.m. ... 79·6

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

6 a.m. ... 79·3
10 a.m. ... 81·1
2 p.m. ... 82·1
4 p.m. ... 83·3

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

ALTHOUGH eclipsed by the refusal of the House of Lords to reinstate the evicted Irish tenants, the discussions in the House of Commons on questions of Indian finance have attracted a fair amount of attention in the press. While some comments indicate a fair grasp of the subject, others—even in papers which are usually well informed—indicate an extraordinary amount of ignorance respecting "the brightest jewel in Queen Victoria's crown." The leading journal puts the matter very forcibly when it asks whether the M.P.'s and others, who talk so freely about 'the people of India,' ever ask themselves what they mean. "There is no people of India. There is an immense variety of peoples professing different religions, speaking different languages, owning different customs, and boasting of different ancestry. When anybody pretends to speak in the name of the people of India and to say they want this or they think that, he writes himself down a quack. He might just as well pretend to know the wishes or the opinions of the people of Europe. A Bengali has no more in common with a Sikh than a Welshman has with a Cossack. Until we went to India the different races were accustomed to cut one another's throats for the glory of their respective religions and the filling of their respective purses. If our controlling hand were withdrawn they would do the same thing again, and vacant lots would speedily become abundant in Bengal. It needs all our civil and military power to keep Hindus and Mussalmans from fighting even now." In a temperate and well-considered article, the *Standard* says: "The truth is that the burden of India's foreign debt, seriously increased by the fall in the value of silver, and accentuated, as Mr. Chaplin maintains, by experiments in currency reform, has brought about a financial crisis of alarming dimensions. Mr. Fowler hopes, indeed, that these experiments may yet be crowned with success; but he omits to explain whether his anticipations are based on facts only visible to the official eye, or whether they are merely the outcome of a sanguine temperament. Yet it must not be supposed that, consciously or unconsciously, he has committed himself to an absolutely incorrect and misleading summary of the situation. In spite of much that is depressing and even portentous, there are certain aspects of Indian finance which may justly be contemplated with satisfaction. The Secretary of State had no difficulty in disposing of the fallacy that the people of India are ground down by the most oppressive system of taxation ever invented. They are very lightly taxed, as is proved by the returns printed in the papers laid before Parliament. Only a small proportion of the revenues of India is derived from taxation. It is perfectly true that enormous sums are spent on the Army in India and on measures of frontier defence. In regard to the Army charges, however, the increase—though partly due to the cost of improved weapons—is mainly caused by the fall in exchange, which adds greatly to the cost of the British Garrison. But it is a burden which has to be borne; and the total must not be reduced by the pay of a single soldier. In the item of frontier defences it is possible that expenditure may be cut down, as many of the works most urgently required have already been completed." The tone of the *Daily Chronicle* is far different. That exponent of Congress principle declares "India, under the present Administration, is simply bleeding to death. Even Sir Richard Temple could see the working of the malady when he penned the Punjab Administration Report for 1856-58 under the direction of Sir John Lawrence. 'Thus it was that, year after year, lakhs and lakhs were drained from the Punjab and enriched Oudh.' Will he and his friends even yet act on Mr. Naoroji's recommendation of twenty years ago to apply the same reasoning to the parallel case of India and England? Or shall the victim bleed to death? Perhaps, Mr. Fowler will give an answer to-day, although his speech yesterday suggests no intention of seizing this splendid opportunity of rising to the heights of modern statesmanship." The *Daily News* is less severe upon Mr. Fowler and declares that his speech though tinged with official optimism, was interesting and instructive. "India is still a very poor country, heavily taxed and lightly subsidised. But Mr. Fowler showed that, so far from having been impoverished by British rule, it had grown and prospered to an enormous extent since it passed from the Company to the Crown. It is to be regretted that Ministers will not, by holding examinations in India, as the House of Commons resolved last year they should be held, open the door more widely to native competitors for the Civil Service. But the number of natives employed is infinitely larger than it was thirty years ago, and the provincial services they have almost to themselves. There is another side, of which Mr. Fowler said little or nothing. Taxation could hardly be higher, and yet there is the greatest difficulty in making revenue balance expenditure. The Imperial Civil Service is costly, and the Indian Army is the most extravagant in the world. India must be protected. But the most lavish outlay is not the most efficient." The *Manchester Guardian*, conscious of the benefits Lancashire derives from Parliamentary supervision of the Government of India, thus writes :—"Distinguished Anglo-Indians, like Sir Richard Temple and Sir Andrew Scoble, are inclined to scold us Liberals for our folly in thinking that an Indian Government inevitably constituted in this fashion is less than perfect. They take the expert's lecture chair; tell us that they know India and that we do not, which is perfectly true; but do not seem to reflect that there are certain general principles of all sound government which are not learnt solely by experience in the work of governing a particular country, and of which the experts in this work often need to be reminded. As there is at present no effective means of submitting the acts of our Indian Government to the ideal test of criticism by the whole mass of peoples governed, the representatives of the people of the United Kingdom are bound in duty to do this work of criticism on behalf of the Indian people to the best of their ability, making due allowance, of course, for their own imperfect knowledge of Indian affairs. As the history of India has made an Indian Parliament impossible, the Imperial Parliament must, as far as its knowledge allows it, do for India the work which an Indian Parliament might have done."

Sir Frank Forbes Adam found it necessary to climb down at the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and to minimise the importance of his remarkable reference to the cotton duties question. Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will not be surprised to learn that with pious horror Sir Frank declared that nothing was further from his thoughts than to approve of the imposition of import duties. He believed that all, or nearly all, the members of that Chamber were believers in free trade, and he hoped, he held as strongly as any member of the Chamber, that duties of every sort should be avoided as far as possible. What he did say was that if, owing to the course of exchange, the Government found before the end of the present financial year, after making all possible efforts at economy, that there was a deficit which ought to be met by fresh taxation, and if the people of India strongly expressed a desire to include Lancashire cotton in the present import duties in preference to the existing form of taxation, then he thought Lancashire should not object, but should endeavour to see that a countervailing effective excise duty was levied at the same time. He need not tell them that what he said upon that occasion was received with extreme disfavour not only by the majority of the Chamber, but by the outside public and the press. By far the most sensible speech that followed this frank admission was that of Mr. Cheetham who warned the Chamber that it would not do to take up a position of *non possumus* in regard to the Indian duties. They must show those who were responsible for the Government of India that there was a better way of meeting the financial difficulty than the re-imposition of these duties. It was also of the first importance that they should convince the people of India that whatever happened we would act towards them with the strictest justice, and not simply from the point of view of our own interests. This matter must be regarded from a higher point of view than local trade. These weighty words had such an effect upon Mr. Rusden, a subsequent speaker, that he declared it would be disastrous to our influence as a ruling power in India if the notion took root in the minds of the Indian people, that we were governing that great country simply in the interest of our own trade. He might well have added that the action of Manchester is already bringing about this "disastrous" result, is one not likely to be minimised in any way by the forthcoming large deputation which the Blackburn and District Chamber of Commerce is organising to press on Mr. Fowler the Lancashire side of the case against the cotton duties.

Few papers read at the meeting of the British Association are of greater interest than that in which Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Mass., described "The Evil Effect of Raising Prices by Depreciating the Standard of Value." Mr. Atkinson gave the following sombre view of the state of affairs in America :—We are smothered in the abundance of our own products; we are burdened with an excess of all the necessaries of life; we are furnished with more than adequate means of transportation; yet want exists in the midst of plenty, while incapacity rules in the halls of Congress. The safety of the country has rested for the time being upon the courage of the executive officers of the nation, who have justified the confidence which has been so fully reposed in them. Slowly but surely the mass of the people are learning the lesson. Public opinion is becoming enlightened, so that the end of this purely political and non-commercial crisis can be foreseen at an early day. It is also very certain, in my own mind, that the present unit of value will be surely maintained. Being now the only machine-using nation of the world that is or might be absolutely self-sustaining—producing an excess of food, of fuel, of phosphates, and of iron and copper, far beyond our own wants—we are now the creditor nation, especially of Europe, in our annual commerce. It is, therefore, very certain that we shall maintain the surest and safest monetary unit. With few exceptions we concur in the definition of good money—namely, quoting from memory—"that only is good money which is worth as much after it is melted as it purports to be worth in the coin." We are doubtful of the ability of nations, either by statute or by treaty, to give a uniform valuation at a fixed ratio to two kinds of bullion of varying cost and supply. The cheap money craze has about spent itself. We have over 4,500,000 freehold farmers, by far the greater part of whom have no incumbrance on their lands. They are now conscious that they hold the true political power, and are slowly but surely preparing to exert it. As they are the great creditor class of a great creditor nation, it is not probable that they will much longer tolerate uncertainty and confusion in our financial legislation, and to them, at least, duality in a unit of value is unthinkable.

The Democratic Caucus in the American House of Representatives, on Monday morning, decided to give way and accept the Senate Tariff Bill. At the meeting of the Caucus at which this decision was arrived at, Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said the Sugar Trust had the people by the throat, and had made purchases of sugar which would enable it, under the Senate schedule, to reap enormous profits. The Caucus resolved to pass separate bills, placing sugar, coal, iron, and barbed wire on the free list. After some hours' debate the House, on Monday night, passed the Senate's Bill by 182 to 105 votes. Members of the Senate declare that the House Bills respecting sugar and the other commodities will not be passed. On the other hand, it is believed to be doubtful whether the President will sign the Senate's Tariff Bill, reduced to 14 per cent. Mr. Wilson's Bill, whilst making substantial reductions in the general list of imported goods, doubled the duty on sugar as some recognition of the Democratic loyalty of Louisiana, but this was not enough for the Senate, and there the duty was nearly trebled. On iron and on wool enormous duties are imposed, and no attempt has been made to recognise some principle such as M. Thiers urged on the French Protectionists—and such as Mr. Cleveland declares the Party out of office accepted—that raw material ought to be taxed as lightly as possible. The proceedings in the Senate show that, notwithstanding the professions of the Party and the great exertions of the one capable man the Democrats boast, the Senate is absolutely under the control of the great private interests opposed to this legislation. As the *Daily News*' correspondent says :—"Nobody believes that the tariff will ever be increased again. Whatever changes may be made in the future, they will be towards lower duties." Public sentiment is with the Lower House, and not with the Senate, and victory is only a matter of time. The House of Representatives, though accepting this Bill, full as it is with concessions to the corruption and selfish interests of certain powerful and unscrupulous capitalists in the Second Chamber, have not said their last word. They have adopted the clever tactics of dealing with these blots on the main Tariff Bill not by amendments, which would certainly be rejected, and thus occasion the loss of the whole Bill, but by a series of separate bills standing or falling by themselves.

Amongst great industrial communities periods of contracted trade are often marked by continued activity in building operations. Statistics of the permits, or licences to build, granted by the municipalities of Chicago and New York during the first six months of this year illustrate this fact. Some decrease there is, as might have been expected, especially in Chicago, after the powerful stimulus of the World's Fair, but it has not been commensurate with the falling off in the volume of general trade. It should be observed that the permits granted during the first six months of each year may be taken to represent approximately the operations of the whole year, since these are, to a large extent, suspended in October. In the half year ended on June 30 last, the permits registered at Chicago were for 5,670 buildings, with an aggregate frontage of 24¼ miles, and valued at £3,544,108. In the corresponding half of 1893 the returns represented 4,850 buildings, with a frontage of 24¾ miles and a value of £3,647,179. The decrease was thus quite small. If we compare these results with the statistics of the three years 1890-2, when the huge fabric of the Fair and the enormous preparations for the accommodation of visitors were projected and carried out, the decline is, of course, much more striking. An average of the figures for these three years gives the following results :—Number of buildings, 12,177; aggregate frontage, 55 miles; value, £18,309,700 per annum. It would not have been surprising if in the year after the Exhibition building operations had all but ceased in Chicago. In fact, however, they appear to have gone on at a rapid though diminished pace. Coming now to the New York figures, we find that this year the cost of the new structures registered reaches £5,555,832, against £8,601,562 in 1893, £7,850,556 in 1892, and £6,900,163 in 1891. In 1893 the amount is exceptionally large because there are included in the licences one for a cathedral to cost £1,000,000, and another for a hospital, valued at £200,000. The chief circumstances which tend to encourage building operations, particularly at great and permanent trading centres, during bad times are the reduced cost of materials and labour and the low rates of interest usually prevailing at such periods.

Mr. Stewart, the British Consul, gives some interesting and gratifying facts as to the movement of wages in manufactories and mines in the neighbourhood of Odessa. A list of these factories is given employing altogether nearly 10,000 persons, the most important of them being engaged in the production of iron and steel, refined sugar, jute sacks, flour, tobacco, leather, agricultural instruments, paints and varnishes, furniture, and letterpress printing, but there are no textile factories in the district. In those already referred to, however, and others of less importance, the wages now paid to skilled operatives are as much as 6s. 6d. per day, whilst women earn 3s. per day, dock labourers getting from 3s. 6d. to 6s. The withdrawal of labourers from the coal mines of both the Donetz and the Don coal districts by the increased agricultural demand has been sufficient to lessen considerably the supply of native fuel, and during last year the imports of foreign coal at Odessa reached 65,670 tons, against only 32,914 tons in 1892. Mr. Stewart comments upon what he considers a lost opportunity to British manufacturers and merchants, who, he says, did not cultivate the Russian markets as assiduously as they might have done when German goods were, to a large extent, excluded from them last year by the tariff war. They should, he says, have employed energetic young Englishmen, born in Russia, and therefore speaking its language—men whom there is no difficulty in finding. It is, however, well known to those engaged in the Russian trade that the export of British manufactures to Russia was very largely increased during the tariff war, and it is by no means certain that the increase will not be, to some extent at least, retained, although there can be no doubt that German manufacturers have an obvious and very substantial advantage in competing in the Russian markets.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, SEPT. 3.

THE annual prize-giving at Saint Mary's School took place on Friday, August 31. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, among whom were the Rev. and Mrs. Jenkins-Bowen, the Hon. Mr. Nugent, I.C.S.; Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, C.S.; Mr. Sheppard, C.S.; Mr. and Miss Macgreggor; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver; Capt. Swainson, R.E.; Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Mackintosh; Colonel St. John; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Page; Mr. and Mrs. Wingate; Mrs Channer, &c., &c.

The chair was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, and Mrs. Woodward kindly undertook to distribute the prizes.

The proceedings commenced by the honorary secretary the Rev. E. Jenkins-Bowen reading his report on the progress made in the school during the past year, under the admirable management of Miss Wiseman, and among other interesting observations informed us that the management and state of the school had met with much praise from the Educational Inspector of the Southern Division. After he had finished Mr. Nugent arose and addressed the assembly in an exceedingly humourous and clever manner. He began by drawing a comparison between former days when brute force and skill in hunting were the only necessary accomplishments for human beings, and depicted the noble savage amidst the dangers of that age, and the present day, when education and learning are the only means of advancement. He then went on to show how necessary it was for boys to be well educated. As to the girls he said that unless they wished to strike out a line of their own —and there were very few who did—he thought that the higher mathematics, Greek, and Latin were unnecessary, and that a sound education in reading, writing, and enough arithmetic to enable them to encounter the wily *Bobbarches*, and a few accomplishments such as dancing, singing, and music, so that, with the assistance of tobacco, she might rejoice the heart of her future husband when he came home tired from office. I cannot say, I quite agree with the humble gentleman that singing and dancing, and strumming on an indifferent piano, would be particularly soothing to a tired husband. I should have thought that a few cooking lessons thrown in and a thoughtfully composed curry and rice would be more to the husband's taste. In referring to the education of the boys, Mr. Nugent specially drew attention to the spread of education amongst the high caste Hindus and Parsees, and warned the boys what keen competitors they would find amongst these for all posts where learning was required. After this speech Mrs. Woodward, the wife of our worthy Collector, distributed the prizes, which consisted of books and useful articles for the elder pupils, and toys for the infant, and also two Egan scholarships, which were left to the school by a lady of that name. The prizes were provided through the kindness of several of the ladies and gentlemen of the station.

The favourite pupil appeared to be a Miss Tamina Boyce, a Parsee young lady, who gained a number of prizes, and was much applauded by her school-fellows.

At the conclusion of the presentation of the prizes the visitors were entertained by songs, pianoforte solos and duet and a musical drill, by the pupils of Saint Mary's School all, particularly the latter performance, were very good, and great credit is due both to pupils and teachers.

St. Mary's School is a most useful institution, but is not quite self-supporting, and although the fees levied are as higher as any school of the same class in the Presidency. It is hoped, therefore, that the resident gentry of Belgaum, will after this take a little more interest in it, than they have done.

A gymkhana, which might be described as very languid, came off on Wednesday, the 29th ult. The events were few and far between, the afternoon damp and cold, and every one looked more or less depressed. However, one must not grumble, and look at things in a one-sided manner. Some people evidently enjoyed themselves, for one lady told me she thought it was the best gymkhana she had ever been to. I wondered why but did not ask questions. The events which created some interest were an egg and spoon affinity race. A gentleman and lady to run 50 yards, holding each other's hands and an egg and spoon in the spare hands. There were several entries for this.

Mrs. Mackintosh	affinity	Capt. Baron
Miss Johnston	,,	Mr. Nash
Miss Macpherson	,,	Mr. Johnston

and others which I cannot call to mind. However the race was gracefully and easily won by Miss Macpherson and Mr. Johnston. I say gracefully, because a ladies' race is not to my mind as graceful as their other performances usually are. The V. C. race was won in great style by Mr. Davy, of the Royal Scots, and in the hurdle race Mr. Johnston, 7th M. I., came in an easy first.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Assam, with the English Mails of the 24th ult., left Aden at 9 a.m. yesterday and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Sunday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the s. s. Valetta, brings the following passengers :—

From London: Mr. R. C. Lye, Mr. J. H. Cuming, Rev. W. Relton, Mr. W. Jenner, Surg.-Capt. Salkarte, Dr. Tindal King, Mr. Froyer.

From Brindisi: Col. Hilliard, Mr. R. Nicholson, Mr. F. D. Bennett, Major Wilkinson, Mr. G. A. Hight, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. P. Crooke, Mr. J. L. Alexander, Mr. R. P. Molesworth, Mr. A. E. Cochene, Major Muir, Mr. E. Elliott, Mr. McMaster, Mr. Dunn, Brig.-Gen. Gosset, Mr. R. Sim, Brig.-Gen. Kinloch, Col. Gracey, Mr. Yusufali, Mr. Ducat.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE Anglo-Russian Literary Society founded a year and a half ago by Mr. E. Cazalet and Dr. John Pollen, of the Bombay Civil Service, continues to flourish at the Imperial Institute and the number of its members is increasing monthly. Not only is it under the direct patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha and Edinburgh, and H. I. Highness the Cesarevitch, but it includes amongst its members their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Serge, the Grand Duke Paul, and the Grand Duke Constantine, Count Leon Tolstoi, Count M. M. Tolstoi, and the Countess Tolstoi, *nee* Princess Wassiltchikoff. We give below an account of the last meeting of the society, which seems to be doing good and useful work :—

At the Imperial Institute the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, met to hear a dissertation upon one of the most vivid and one of the most realistic of the modern school of Russian writers—Dastoevsky. The President of the Society (Mr. E. A. Cazalet) was in the chair, and the paper was read by Mr. H Havelock. Mr. Havelock dwelt at some length on the peculiarities of the author's mind to be traced largely, no doubt, to his health and to his fondness his avidity almost, for the morbid in character. One of his critics estimated that at least one quarter of his characters were made of what might be called monomaniacs. The reader diverging for a moment, suggested briefly a parallel between Dastoevsky and Dr. Johnson in the morbid state of their constitutions, in the misery they both had to endure in early life, and in the indifference which they fully formed and matured opinions expressed to forms of Government. astovesky's morbidity was, perhaps, the inevitable outcome of his bitter experiences in Siberia; yet, contrary to the rule, those hardships were on the whole beneficent and chastening. Another anomaly in his character was his pronounced indifference, dislike even, to female society. Yet his second marriage was the turning point of his career. Defining the author's literary place, Mr. Havelock said that Dastoevsky was the introducer of the social novel into Russia, and as such was the founder of that peculiarly national form of writing which takes what may be called the religion of suffering for its theme. He was remarkable for his fondness for the seamy side of life, and if he had either Dickens's sense of humour or his optimism, might perhaps have been compared to him. But that which chief of all placed him in a class by himself and gave him a lasting distinction was that he was the great exponent of that truly Christian doctrine, fellow-feeling with suffering humanity. His career as a journalist displayed him in one or two anomalous aspects. Like the great lexicographer, he was an ardent Tory—and his Toryism was learnt in Siberia, of all places, and though conscious, no one more, of the miseries of some of his fellow-countrymen, he was still convinced of the excellence of the form of government under which such conditions existed—perhaps not because he thought it the best, but because he believed the alternatives to it were worse. Mr. Havelock concluded an interesting lecture with the citation of some adverse criticism on the novelist. He was generally found fault with on account of his style, more particularly with regard to his indifference to literary form. His chief object was to produce a given effect or a particular idea on the mind of his reader, and he took the means nearest at hand, and left his reputation as a literary artist to take care of itself.

VERDI'S house in Genoa having been broken into by thieves and two silver watches stolen, the venerable maestro will leave that abode for good! So says the *Corriere de Mattino*.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you were kind enough to publish the first letter I addressed to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, on the 11th June last, regarding certain defects in the Indian Companies' Act, I shall be favoured if you will also publish the accompanying copies of letters, subsequently addressed by me to Government, in June and August last, respectively, containing further suggestions on certain points requiring consideration and alteration. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, &c.,

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS.

Apollo House, Fort, Sept. 4.

(Copy.)

Bombay, 29th June, 1894.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, Simla.

Sir,—On the 22nd instant, I had the honour of addressing you and forwarding you a copy of the *Bombay Gazette*, of the 11th idem, in which appeared a letter above my signature, *re* "Indian Companies' Act," bringing to the notice of Government certain defects in the Act, and suggesting remedies thereto. I now have the pleasure of bringing to the notice of H. E. the Viceroy in Council some further points, which require consideration and alteration so as to meet the exigencies of the case, and I shall be glad to hear that my suggestions will be considered when the Act is being modified. Having been connected with various public companies in Bombay, as agent, director, and auditor, and having closely watched the working of the Indian Companies' Act for the last thirty years, during which period various anomalies have come to my notice, I am in a position to write on the subject with some experience, and my sole object in bringing all these matters to the notice of the legislature is that the interest of the ignorant, weak, and innocent body of shareholders may be better protected, and the working of joint-stock companies more satisfactorily carried on.

1. It should be determined that both the memoranda and articles of association of a company can be modified by a majority of shareholders at a general meeting upon due notice being given of the resolution to be brought forward, such resolution requiring confirmation at another general meeting. A clause to this effect will enable shareholders, if so disposed, to get rid of the obnoxious ¼ anna commission per lb. on yarns manufactured and sold, and which is charged even when a company is working at a loss. The clause should be so worded as to invalidate any agreement entered into with agents on the basis of the memoranda and articles of association.

2. No company should be allowed to carry on business when it has lost half of its capital and is heavily indebted, and has not been able to pay a dividend for three years consecutively. It should also be made imperative on the auditors to make a special declaration to that effect in their report should a company be in the above-mentioned position.

3. It should be made compulsory on the directors and auditors to see that at least five per cent. has been allowed every year for deterioration of the machinery, based on its actual cost, prior to declaration of dividends.

4. No commission should be allowed to agents when the yarns have not been sold by themselves, and if sold by sub-agents their commission should be defrayed by the agents out of their own commission. Similarly, no commission should be allowed when the yarn is not sold, but is shipped or sent for sale to their own firm up-country or to China, Japan, and elsewhere; and where the consignments are to outsiders, whatever return commission is allowed should be credited to the company and should not go quietly to the agents, who, if found carrying on such malpractices, should be forthwith considered disqualified to be the agents of the company.

5. The agents should also not be allowed to carry on the hamalage business—in other words, to be the muccadums of the company, or be interested in the firm of the muccadums, for it is within my knowledge that agents have, at times, constituted themselves their own muccadums, charging fifty per cent. more than a firm of muccadums would have done.

6. All discounts on cost of machinery, or return commissions should not be pocketted by the agents, who sometimes combine with the machinists for gain, but be credited to the company, and any breach of this law should render them liable to dismissal and criminal prosecution.

7. Directors should be disqualified from holding their seats or office when they have become insolvents, and not more than one-third of the number of directors and in no case more than one-half the number should be allowed to be on the board when they belong to one and the same firm of agents or are in any way connected by business or ties of consanguinity.

8. Auditors should not be relatives or dependants of the agents or of the directors.

9. Auditors should have power to call on the agents and directors for any information or explanation required about the affairs of the company and be allowed to inspect the minute books of the board of directors, and to engage when necessary, clerks, &c., at the cost of the company to assist them in the audit, and when affixing their usual certificate regarding the audit, they should clearly state that they are satisfied that the affairs of the company are or have been properly conducted and are entirely in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Companies' Act.

10. Votes should be allowed for every share but no one should be allowed more than 25 or 50 votes; this would strengthen the position of small or weak shareholders.

11. At every adjourned meeting there should be present in person at least three shareholders, or twelve shareholders in person and by proxy, exclusive of the directors and the agents. Some clause to this effect is desirable as it not unfrequently happens that a quorum cannot be had at the general meeting, and then it is adjourned, and at such adjournment two or three shareholders, be they all directors or members of the agents' firm, are allowed under the present Act to go through all the business often of an important nature.

These are all the points which have occurred to me and which, I hope, will receive due attention and consideration at the enlightened hands of H. E. the Viceroy-in-Council and the Hon'ble Members composing the Legislative Council of the Government of India.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS.

(Copy.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, Calcutta.

Sir,—In continuation of my previous letters suggesting certain modifications in the Joint-Stock Companies' Act, I take the liberty to add one or two more suggestions for the consideration of the members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

If the Government cannot see their way to legislating against the obnoxious ¼ anna per lb. commission now charged by agents on yarns manufactured by the company, I hope they will rule that commissions be charged either on profits or on actual proceeds of goods sold by the agents. It is now the fashion to charge commission on the outturn of the mills, hence the ambition of agents to increase production without regard to sales, demand, or consumption, and no sooner the yarns are produced the ¼ anna commission is charged while the goods often remain unsold in India or China for six months. By charging commission on sales instead of on production, the agents will, I think, be careful to manufacture only what is really saleable, and not the lowest counts for which sometimes there is no demand at all, to say nothing of the damage caused to machinery to manufacturing lower counts than the spindles were intended for. Of course by producing lower counts such as Nos. 6, 8, and 10, the production is doubled and trebled, but the unfortunate shareholders have to pay ¼ anna per lb. of yarn valued at 8 annas, and the same rate on yarn valued and sold at 4 annas!! A commission, therefore, on the amount of actual sales will to a great extent minimize the evil practice.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS.

Apollo House, Fort, Bombay, Aug. 3.

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent makes a very amusing statement that "a game cannot be won by both runs and wickets." As a matter of fact we know that a great many matches have been won by both runs and wickets. To take a recent instance, the match between the Islam Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. resulted in a win for the former by 9 wickets and 2 runs.—Yours, &c.,

A LOVER OF CRICKET.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN C. E. S. STALKARTT, M.D., A.M.S. is transferred from general duty, Bombay District, to general duty, Sind District.

COLONEL G. A. FRENCH, C.M.G., R.A. Colonel-on-the-Staff, R. A., Bombay Circle, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave of absence.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COLONEL BARR, having been nominated by the Viceroy as Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, in succession to Mr. Crosthwaite, probably leaves Kashmir on September 10, visiting Jammu to bid farewell to the Maharaja and members of the Council. Colonel Barr will be greatly missed in Kashmir, where fortunately during his tenure of office the *suaviter in modo* never needed to give place to the *fortiter in re*.

MAJOR MACIVOR will continue to act as Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, now that Mr. Hugh Barnes will be translated, on his return to India from furlough, to the Kashmir Residency.

THE following is another version of the report that some Russian spies were recently expelled from Kashmir:—"A party of four Jews, who said that they were traders and had come from Constantinople to purchase walnut wood in Kashmir and send it to Turkey for sale there, were ordered, under suspicion of being spies—in spite of their producing a *Firman* of the Sultan of Turkey and other chiefs through whose territory they had travelled—to leave Kashmir at once, and they left accordingly."

HEAVY rain fell again in Kulu for two hours on the morning of the 30th ultimo. Repairs are the order of the day all over the valley. There have been no more landslips and ten-foot mule roads are now open everywhere. The Simla road is now practicable for mule traffic, travellers having got through safely with mules. Orders have been issued from Mundi for the immediate repairs of the Simla road in Mundi limits, and also for the rebuilding of the Mandi bridge between Larji and Manglow, which is in a very shaky state.

THE total number of deaths in Calcutta registered during the week ended 25th August, was 222, against 229 and 255 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 38. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 14 and 15 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 2. There were 3 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 1 in the previous week. There were 6 deaths from tetanus, against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 89 and 24, respectively, against 94 and 34 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·8 per mille per annum, against 21·8, the mean of the last five years.

THIS year the great Association and Rugby football matches were fixed for different dates, so that the public might see both, and the latter are now nearing the final stage. In former years when two matches were going on at the same time, it was a sight to see the crowd from the match that ended first, pouring over to see the other game. Betting books have been opened on the Rugby Cup, and the stakes are almost equal in favour of the Calcutta team and the Buffs. The receipts from football are now so good, that they might almost induce a professional team to come forward next season. The receipts on a recent occasion were certainly better than any theatrical company can count upon for an evening's work.

THE substantial increase during the last two or three years in the trade and commerce of the new French colony of Dahomey has made a Pondicherry paper extravagantly joyful over the subject. The journal in a late issue remarks—"The commercial movements of Dahomey, for the first quarter in 1894, show a total figure of 5,473,080 francs, while the amount of business carried on, during the three preceding full years, was, for 1891—13,468,289 francs; for 1892—13,692,610 francs; and for 1893—19,138,321 francs. It will be seen, therefore, that the commercial wealth of the colony is progressing as the figures for 1894 promise an increase of two million francs over 1893, which difference, when compared with previous years, is even much more considerable." A conspicuous fact in this connection is that the increase of 1893, over that anticipated for 1894, is estimated at three and-a-half millions *less* than the advance of 1893 over 1892. Under these circumstances the prospects can hardly be regarded as encouraging.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 25th August, 1894, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 72,208; and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,13,453; other earnings (estimated), Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 1,86,011 (includes K. G. F. Ry., Rs. 2,431), or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 218-13-5. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,90,636-14-0, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs 226-15-2.

JAPAN, it might be thought, is hardly the country which at the present time an eminent prima donna would select as a holiday resort, but in a communication dated June 12, received recently from Madam Minnie Hauck, we learn that this celebrated operatic vocalist was then enjoying life at the hot mineral springs of Miyanoshita at Hakone, sending "a greeting to her English friends from the Far East, and happy to be alive after the great earthquake at Tokio." Madam Hauck, indeed, narrowly escaped injury from the earthquake, but at Yokohama she gave a concert, singing eight songs, including the inevitable, "Home, Sweet Home;" and according to a local English paper, which bears the strange title of the "Weekly Box of Curios," she netted 1,200 dols., equal to £240. Amongt the artists at the concert was Professor Dittrich, who, according to the same authority, "gave a violin solo with his eyes closed."

BEFORE setting out on their honeymoon trip M. Ernest Carnot, his bride, and the other members of the wedding party went, a Paris correspondent says, to the crypt at the Pantheon, to visit the vault where the late President Carnot lies. Whatever flowers were used at the wedding were taken there. The visit lasted about half an hour.

DR. G. E. MORRISON says in his account of his overland journey from Shanghai to Bhamo that he frequently heard of Lenz, the bicyclist. "He is gratefully remembered by all the missionaries, who praise his imperturbable serenity, his endurance, his unquestionable courage. One missionary, however, lamented to me that Lenz did not possess that close acquaintance with the Bible which was to be expected of a man of his hardihood. It seems that family worship at this good missionary's the chapter for reading was announced, when Lenz was discovered feverishly seeking the Epistle to the Galatians in the Old Testament. On the mistake being pointed out to him Lenz was in no wise discouraged; on the contrary, he declared his solemn conviction that in the United States, this Epistle is always reckoned a part of the Pentateuch."

A SAD misfortune has befallen a family, named Waldow, living at Kunnersdorf. A son, aged thirteen, took his dog out in order to give it a bath in the lake. The dog, held by a string, entered the stream, and drew the lad into deep water. The boy's cries for help were heard by his brother, who tried to save him; but, as he could not swim, both were drowned.

IT is reported from Rome that the Pope complains to his intimates that Vatican affairs were never so bad as now. "All the States," he said (according to the *Corriere di Napoli*) "are preoccupied with the social question, the populations are surrounded with an unhealthy atmosphere or are in a condition of alarm and discomfort, and we are in the power of the enemy without a hope in the future." The sums derived from the St. Peter's Pence are very small, in spite of many pilgrimages, and the incomes from the Papal possessions are much diminished.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphs:—The first caravan of a hundred African pioneers have left Marseilles for Fianarantsoa, in Madagascar, where they are to settle as agricultural colonists. Another hundred will follow them as soon as they are established. Other companies are under orders to go as lay missionaries of the Catholic faith and of French civilisation to the French Soudan, the Touregs territory, the Tchad region, and the Congo. These pioneers were reared in the Algerian and Tunis farms of the confraternities founded by the late Cardinal Lavigerie, who hoped by these organizations to conquer Africa.

IN consequence of the good feeling shown by the German Emperor, the Franco-German relations are improving, and this has been generally admitted in the German Press. A regrettable exception to the peace-keeping tone of the German papers is that of Prince Bismarck's organ, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which, a Berlin correspondent says, indulges in cynical and pessimistic comments. It is characteristic of the French (Prince Bismarck's paper says) that magnanimous actions are looked upon, under certain circumstances, as due to a desire for reconciliation, emanating from a feeling of weakness or of being in the wrong. Expectations are thus raised which are not realised, there is a reaction, and feeling becomes angrier than before. Even were the Emperor to pay an official visit to Paris, and were he to be greeted universally with cries of "Vive l'Empereur," this, the Hamburg paper believes, would not in the least induce the French to give up their feelings of revenge and their claims to Alsace-Lorraine. The writer continues:—"We think that, now as ever, the general tendency of French political currents is Chauvinistic, and we further believe that France would be inclined to attack Germany at any favourable moment. This by no means excludes temporary courtesies—on the contrary. Chauvinism is a specifically French characteristic which cannot be removed by anything. The part which Alsace-Lorraine plays in French dreams was formerly occupied by the Rhine frontier, and this would again be the case if France should reconquer her lost provinces. We Germans must always be prepared for a boiling over of the French pot."

COMPLICATIONS are expected to arise in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States because of Mgr. Satolli's approval of Bishop Watterson's exclusion of liquor-sellers from holding office in church societies. The retail liquor business, in the Eastern and Middle States at least, is understood to be largely in the hands of Roman Catholics. Meanwhile the *New York Nation* calls attention to certain statements made at a meeting of Protestant clergy at Saratoga. A layman, Mr. Dailey, of the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia, presented to the gathering some unpleasant facts ascertained by him during a six months' investigation of the liquor traffic. He found that of sixty thousand signers of applications for licences a very large number were officers of churches, and not a few were officers of Government. Presbyterians and Baptists were mentioned by name, and, in the Protestant Episcopol Church, "Sunday-school teachers, trustees, and thirty-seven vestrymen signed for from one to five times each."

THE city of Bremen is to be shortly in possession of an ever-revolving wind-mill. The firm of Schuckert and Co., of Bremen, has been commissioned to instal an electro-motor in the mill at Ausgaruthor, so that the mill can be controlled at pleasure. By this means the owner, Herr Oscar Wolff, will be rendered happy in realising the fact that, wind or no wind, his sails are merrily revolving. The electric current will be supplied through the cable from the city motor.

SOME interesting articles have been published by the *Vossiche Zeitung* on the small-calibre guns, and the researches of various professors as to the effect of the wounds made by these guns at different distances—effects that are very horrible. The conclusion is that in any future battles there will be incomparably more dead and severely wounded than ever before in the world's history. And, as the new guns shoot far, the treatment of the wounded on the battlefield and their transport to the hospitals will be much more slow, difficult, and dangerous.

AT this moment there are present in Rome only two Ministers of State, and those the oldest—the Prime Minister and the Keeper of the Seals. All the others have fled from the hot city to the hills or coast. Signor Crispi works from morning to night with indefatigable industry. He is in excellent health. His eye-sight, too, is stronger, and he reads and writes without spectacles.

AMONG the victims of the earthquake in Sicily is a rich merchant of Catania, surnamed Monte Cristo, on account of his wealth. He was killed while bottling wine on one of his estates, and one of his labourers was killed, too, by the falling in of the cellar. A second labourer was severely wounded in the same place. At Zerbati large cracks appeared in the ground, interrupting traffic on the roads. At Linera not a house remained standing.

WHY not let the Anarchists have the free use of a small portion of the world's surface whereon to carry out in practice their theories of absolute lawlessness? Such is the suggestion of a contributor to the *Journal des Debats*. He thinks Kerguelen Land, in the Indian Ocean, would be a suitable place for the experiment. It has a fair climate, it is a hundred miles long by fifty miles wide, the soil is productive, and it is far away from the influences of our existing civilisation, with its "exploiters" and "capitalists." Let facilities be afforded, says the writer, to Anarchists to go there to live without police, or judges, or capitalists, or any of the other classes whose existence makes society so obnoxious in their eyes. After the experiment should have gone on for ten years, a commission might be appointed to inquire into the state of the island, and the result could not fail to be interesting from the point of view of economic and social science.

THE City of Kempen, in Germany, has planned a historical festival procession of a novel kind for the celebration of its six hundredth year of existence. There will take part in it a number of German warriors, representing the costumes worn fifty years before the birth of Christ; Roman warriors dressed after the fashion in vogue at the time of the birth of Christ; Frankish warriors, 800 A.D.; a corps of musicians, temp. 1294; a herald on horseback bearing the City Charter, 1294; Senators in costumes similar to those worn in 1322; the City Guilds, in 1322; groups of scholars, with Rector at their head, 1390; Thomas of Kempen; Johannes Hund, founder of the Citadel and the Kuhthor; Hessian soldiers, 1642-1649; armed citizens under Constantio of Nyvenheim, in 1642; French soldiers in 1610, &c.

PROFESSOR PEAL, the ethnologist, has described to the Asiatic Society the present state of the head-hunting Nagas of the Assam border. The women are to blame for this human weakness of head-hunting. The young women "chaff" the young men who are not tattooed, and then the young men go out and cut off a few heads and exhibit them to the girls. But at least half the heads taken are those of women and children. The area occupied in India by the head-hunters is calculated to be not more than twenty miles square, in which, during the past forty years, there have been twelve thousand murders for the sake of these ghastly trophies. A group lies slightly north of Patkai, between the Disang and Dikhu rivers, and extends through the hill country as far as the confines of Manipur and Cachar. In this group there are some six and forty villages, split up into eight or ten distinct sub-tribes, who are generally at war with each other.

CHARGES of insubordination are brought against some of the volunteer forces of this country by the military contributor to *Truth*. It is alleged that at the recent Volunteer camp at Lustleigh, one particular company of the 5th Devon were ordered to remain behind on the closing day to strike the tents and perform other fatigue duties, and that, striking the tents in their own lines, they refused to do anything further—in other words, they mutinied. It is no uncommon thing, it is added, on the authority of a Volunteer officer, to hear grumbling in the ranks when any specially unpleasant or arduous task has to be performed, nor for company officers to be told when they come to make inquiries, that the men "are volunteers, and will not be treated like soldiers." Further, it is alleged that during a sham fight at Lustleigh, while a position was being stormed, a portion of the force in reserve broke their ranks and went in pursuit of a rabbit. Poor bunny eventually fell a prey to the band, half-a-dozen of whom had fallen out to join in the hunt.

THE projects for the planting of telephone lines between the chief cities of Italy are ready. The lines will be: Rome—Naples; Rome—Genoa, Turin; Rome—Florence, Milan; Turin—Milan; Turin—Genoa; Genoa—Milan; Milan—Venice; Rome—Florence—Venice. Later on lines will be instituted in connection with Paris, Berne, Berlin, Vienna, and Trieste.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE week's season reports of the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks:—The weather has been cloudy with occasional light falls of rain. A break, however, appears to have set in during the latter part of the week in all districts save Saugor, where the weather continues to be wet. Prospects in Saugor have been marred to some extent in consequence. The recent-sown til (Sesamum) in this district has been swamped in places. Juar (Sorghum vulgare) is reported to be suffering from excess of moisture in parts of one tahsil of the Chanda district. Elsewhere prospects continue favourable. The numbers employed on relief-works in Saugor and Damoh have risen to 6,877 and 3,099 respectively. Private gratuitous relief continues in Saugor city. Imports of grain in Saugor were 13,591 maunds (exclusive of figures for five country stations), and into Damoh 2,169 maunds. The price of wheat continues at 15 seers in Saugor and gram at 20 seers. In Damoh wheat and gram are selling at 11 and 14½ seers respectively, being a little dearer than in the last week. Prices for wheat and gram in Narsinghpur continue at 13½ and 20 seers respectively. In Hoshangabad the price of wheat continues at 14 1-5 seers, but the price of gram has risen to 16 5-8 seers.

THE NEW WARSHIPS.

TERRIBLE ENGINES OF WAR.

THE new war vessels now being built for our navy may safely be described as examples of the very latest development of naval construction in all its branches. There is no place in the world where the advances of science and mechanical knowledge can be more closely followed than on board a modern fighting ship. There may be seen the latest adaptation of electricity and hydraulics to what has hitherto been manual work; the latest triumph in construction of engines and boilers; and the most effective and perfect weapons which the world can produce for the destruction of human life. It is no exaggeration to say that the battleship and cruiser of to-day are a geater improvement on ships of that class of fifteen years ago than the latter were on their wooden predecessors.

The new battleships Majestic and Magnificent are aptly named. When completed, they will be the largest and most powerful battleships in the British Navy, and, indeed, after the Italia and Lepanto of the Italian Navy, the largest in the world. The Majestic was commenced at Portsmouth last November, and the Magnificent the following month at Chatham. So great is the belief of the Admiralty in this class of vessel, that seven others of a similar type are to be commenced during the current financial year, though two of them will not be started till just at the end of that period. The dimensions of these vessels are as follows:—Length, 390 ft.; breadth 75 ft.; mean draught, 27½ ft.; and displacement, 14,900 tons. It is hoped to obtain a speed of 16½ knots under natural draught, and a speed of 17½ knots with a one-inch air-pressure in the stokeholds. In all probability, this speed will be exceeded at the contractor's trial, but even if it is not, it will be sufficient for a ship of this type. The armament will be especially heavy. Four 12-in breechloading guns will be mounted in pairs in strongly-armoured barbettes, and there will also be a battery of twelve, and in the latter ships fourteen, 6-in. quick-firing guns. The other battery will, in addition, carry sixteen 12-pounder quick-firing guns and twelve 3-pounders of the same pattern. The quick-firing guns are, without doubt, the most effective and deadly weapons which have yet been invented; and so readily are they loaded and fired, that they practically tend to a waste of ammunition. The purpose for which they will be chiefly used will be for protection against torpedo attack, each 6-in gun being easily able to be laid and fired at the rate of two or even three shots a minute—a terrible gauntlet for any torpedo-boat to run. The ships will also be provided with five torpedo-tubes, four of them submerged. The guns in the barbettes will be loaded and trained either by hydraulics or manual power, and a peculiar improvement in this direction will be effected by allowing them to be loaded in any position.

The cruisers Powerful and Terrible may also best be generally described by the adjectives given by their two names. They will be the largest and most powerful cruisers in the whole world in every respect. Their dimensions are as follows: Length, 500 ft.; breadth, 71 ft.; mean draught, 27 ft.; and displacement, 14,200 tons. They are expected to attain a speed of twenty-two knots under natural draught, and a knot more with a pressure in the stokehold. The most important peculiarity about them is that they are to be fitted with the wonderful water-tube boilers, which have caused so much sensation in the marine engineering world during the past year or so, and it will not be surprising if their steam trials show highly sensational results. The ships of this class will be cruisers in the most perfect sense of the term. The bottom is wood, sheathed and coppered, so as to allow the ship to remain a considerable time at sea without being docked; a coal capacity of 3,000 tons will be provided; the engines and boilers and other vital parts will be protected by a strong curved steel deck; the armament, consisting of two 9·2-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firers, eighteen 12-pounder quick-firers, and many machine guns, will be so mounted as to be able to direct their fire right ahead or astern, for chasing or running. It will be seen that these ships have a very high freeboard, which gives much steadiness in a seaway.

The next important type of vessel now under construction is the Talbot class of second-class cruisers. They are a distinct improvement in many ways on the second-class cruisers built under the Naval Defence Act. Three of them were commenced last year, and six more are ordered in this year's programme to be built by private contract. Their chief characteristic is an armoured deck, bending far down on each side, so as to present a curved target to the enemy's fire, and also serve as an effectual protection to the engines. Their dimensions are as follows:—Displacement, 5,500 tons; length, 350 ft.; breadth, 53 ft. Their engines and boilers are constructed to develop 9,000 horsepower, and 19·5 knots, and perhaps a little more. The armament consists of five 6-in and six 4·7 in. quick-firing guns, besides several machine guns. They will also each be fitted with three torpedo tubes, two of them submerged.

As has already been stated, the Halcyon type of torpedo gunboats are now outstripped by the new torpedo boat destroyers. This class of vessel has gradually increased in size since 1888, when the Sharp-shooter, the first of the kind, was launched, but since none of them can go more than twenty knots at the fastest, their utility is not obvious.

The smallest, but not by any means the least important, of the vessels now building and being completed for our navy are the new first-class torpedo-boats. Ten of them are now either finished or building; and, judging by the trials of No. 93 boat, which was launched last year, they are a great success. As much as 23·5 knots was obtained by her on her trial, and with the exception of a few minor defects, she has acquitted herself well during the present manœuvres. Should we ever go to war with France these "wasps of the sea" will play a considerable part in the struggle, and it is to be hoped that our supply of them will never be allowed to fall short.—*Illustrated London News.*

A LAGOS telegram, dated August 10, through Reuter says:—Sir G. T. Carter, the Governor, went on a tour into the interior on the 1st instant and reached Jebu Remo on the 4th. His Excellency concluded a treaty with the chiefs there, in which the latter engage to abolish human sacrifice and slave-dealing in their territory, and to encourage trade by every means in their power.

RAILWAY engine-driving does not seem to be at all an injurious occupation judging from the fact that the men interviewed by the "Strand Magazine" contributor had all been engaged for many years at the work, and seemed hale and hearty. One man was spoken of who had continued driving until he was seventy-five years of age, and only a few years before that felt somewhat aggrieved because he was taken off an express and put to driving a pilot engine. Previous to 1873 the men were exposed to the weather, but in that year the "cab," which affords so excellent a shelter for them, was introduced. It was the invention of a gentleman, named Webb. Even the risk inseparable from the engine-driver's occupation is commonly exaggerated. One of the men had never had the slightest accident. He had never, he said, even broken a "buffer plank," and the other had only comparatively trifling mishaps to speak of. A Royal train seems to attain to the highest pitch of security consistent with moving about from place to place. When the Queen is about to travel, a special engine is got in readiness and thoroughly overhauled, and the time-table is so arranged that nothing is allowed to move on the line for half-an-hour before the Royal train is due. A pilot engine, moreover, precedes it a quarter of an hour in advance. There is a distinctive code for signalling this particular train, and officials provided with hand lamps and fog signals travel on the pilot engine.

SAVES TIME AND MONEY.—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hocking, dry or humid cough, cold bronchitis and other Pulmonary diseases, acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind Pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS & Co.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MISSIONARY METHODS.

THE unfortunate animosity lately excited towards Christian work in India renders peculiarly opportune the appearance of two works which show what Christian zeal, tempered with discretion, accomplished in the India of the past, and what it may effect in the India of the present. While several missionaries have been sentenced for defamation in the police court of Bombay, and while the native newspapers were demanding a public prosecution of a leading missionary organ for traducing the Hindu faith, two students of history were quietly and unconsciously proving how far apart such passing follies and resentments lie from the true issues involved. Mr. Frederic Fanthome's local monograph on the Catholic Mission at Agra takes us back to the prime of the Mughal Empire. It presents a picture, perhaps a somewhat fanciful picture, of the greatest ruler who ever swayed that Empire, as the patron of Christian priests, the husband of a Christian wife, and the brother-in-law of a Christian prince of the House of Navarre. Dr. Cust, the venerated member of the committees of the four chief proselytizing societies of Great Britain, has almost at the same moment published the results of his long experiences and devoted labours in the Protestant cause.

Mr. Fanthome's monograph is the work of an isolated antiquarian rather than of a scientific historian. He is quite convinced that Akbar's wife, the mother of the succeeding Emperor Jahangir, was a Christian lady, "Mary Makani," but "when she came or how she came are questions which must for ever remain unanswered." The only thing that he is sure of in connexion with her family is that the Emperor Akbar subsequently gave her sister, "the Lady Juliana," to "John Philip Bourbon of Navarre, who was a member of the younger branch of the family of Henry IV." This illustrious exile, we are told, had fled to India in consequence of having slain a person of high position in a duel, and after receiving "the Lady Juliana" in marriage was placed in charge of the Imperial seraglio—an office which "remained in the possession of the family until the sack of Delhi by Nadir Shah in the year 1737." So far the local antiquarian, quoting Colonel Kincaid. It is scarcely needful to say that there is no mystery about

"MARY MAKANI."

The Ain-i-Akbari and the Persian historians in Sir Henry Elliot's monumental work make it clear that there were two ladies at the Court of Akbar who bore the honoured name of Maryam. The first was the mother of Akbar, who after her death received the title of Maryam-Makani—*i.e.*, dwelling with the Virgin Mary. It should be remembered that the Virgin Mary and the wife and the daughter of Muhammad form three of the four women recognized as perfect by the Musalman world. The other Mary at the Court of Akbar bore the title of Maryam-uz-zamani. She was the wife of Akbar and the mother of the succeeding Emperor Jahangir. This lady has been confused with the Princess of Jodhpur, who became Jahangir's wife, but Blochmann's final verdict was that "there is little doubt that Jahangir's mother (the Maryam-uz-zamani) was the daugther of Rajah Bihari Mall." In either case, and whether Akbar's wife Mary really became a Christian or not, it is certain she was a Hindu princess to start with. After her death a Musalman chronicler expressed a pious hope that "God will receive her in His mercy," as the mother of an Emperor, even if a Hindu, could not, in the words of Blochmann, "well be sent to hell."

This is the plain story on which much legend has been built up. But, although Mr. Fanthome seems unacquainted with the original evidences available to a critical student of the period, his book forms an interesting compendium of local information regarding his central subject—the Catholic Mission at Agra under the Mughal Empire. The history of that mission is

CREDITABLE ALIKE TO CHRISTIAN AND TO MUSALMAN.

Each succeeding Emperor seems to have behaved towards it with an enlightened liberality which contrasts with the sectarian bigotry of European monarchs in those times. Rent-free villages were granted to the mission, and even the zealous Aurangzeb is stated by Mr. Fanthome to have exempted its priests and congregation from the poll-tax which he levied from the mass of his non-Musalman subjects.

Several of the men who sleep in its graveyard held high positions under Indian princes. Mr. Fanthome mentions that its original chapel, built at the Emperor Akbar's expense, stands to the present day beside the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, and that Divine worship is still kept up within its walls.

Equally honourable to the missionaries is the narrative of how this outpost of Christianity was maintained during the two perilous centuries preceding British rule. The first priest sent to Agra in response to Akbar's invitation was Aquiviva, a son of the Duke of Arragon. The learning and eloquence of that devoted member of the Company of Jesus, his refusal of the trays of gold coins offered to him, his victorious disputations with the Musalman doctors of law, his courageous nobility of manner and the severe simplicity of his life made a deep impression on the Imperial Court.

THE EARLY MISSIONARIES AT AGRA

seem to have resembled, in their self-denial and in their intellectual equipment, the Oxford and Cambridge brotherhoods now working in India. Their chief source of power was their renunciation of the things of the world. How that power declined under the benumbing influence of routine and how it has been revived during the present pontificate will one day form an instructive chapter in the history of Indian missions.

Dr. Cust's work deals with the present and the futre of missionary enterprise rather than with the past. Thirty-seven years ago Mr. Cust, then a Bengal civilian, secured a place in Indian history by his masterful proclamation to the chiefs and landholders of Hoshiarpur. It was one of the heroic incidents in the Mutiny, and it cowed rebellion within his borders. But to the existing generation of his countrymen Dr. Cust is chiefly known as a moderating influence in missionary conferences, and as a member of the governing bodies of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Society for the Promotion of Cristian Knowledge, the Bible Society, and until the other day of the Church Missionary Society. The experiences gained during 28 years of continuous devotion to the missionary cause, and of exceptional opportunities for studying the actualities of missionary work, supply the materials for his present volume. Dr. Cust, it is needles ta say, writes as a friend of missionaries, but it is necessary to add, as a very candid friend. His "Essay on the prevailing Methods of the Evangelization of the Non-Christian World" (Luzac and Co.) has two aspects. It forms an admirably lucid exposition of the controlling machinery of the great missionary societies at home and of their agencies employed abroad. It also examines how far the controlling bodies at home and their foreign agencies fulfil the functions for which they are appointed and how far they fail to fulfil them. The view which it presents of the detailed working of the missionary organizations to which vast sums are annually subscribed by the nation is a view which could only have been given by one who had for long been a member of their inner councils, and it possesses a permanent value. But it is the estimate which Dr. Cust arrives at regarding the imperfections of the existing systems which possesses the most immediate importance. Dr. Cust divides

"THE PREVAILING METHODS"

into three classes—good methods, methods not recommended, and bad methods. As his object is not to praise but to improve, he dismisses the first class in a single chapter of hearty, yet sensible commendation and suggestion. The main body of his book is devoted to what he regards as the weak points in our national missionary system. If it were safe to generalize from the mass of fact and argument contained in his volume, we should say that the two chief defects of that system seem to Dr. Cust to be sensationalism at home, and a certain comfortable secularity on the part of its agents abroad. "Exaggerations and sensationalism and emotional transcendentalism," in short, "what may be called euphemistically impulsive movement." The reckless falsities of the platform and the gross misrepresentations of non-Christian faiths which supply the stock-in-trade of the lower type of the subscription-seeking missionary on his trips to England, these are the blemishes of missionary advocacy at home. Dr. Cust's pages may pain some, but they will profit many. He thinks the cause too good to be served by anything approaching an untruth. He laments that the sensationalism at home compels honestly-intentioned missionaries abroad to supply materials of a highly-coloured character, and to strain facts to suit the British demand for heathen horrors. "Alter the style, and even the dialect, of the Reports and publications," he says sternly. "The account to be given is of the noblest warfare and most important enterprise that the world ever saw. Why tell the story in a goody-goody, pharisaical, non-natural sensational style? Why use common-form cant terms? Why use the Divine Name two or three times in each page? To say the least, it is bad literary style. No good writer of a leading article or a magazine article or a serious book would be tolerated if he stated facts in this fashion. . . . Are these Reports and tracts written to deceive an emotional public? Let the Report be short; it will cost less and be read more." If Dr. Cust is grieved by the false sensationalism of

MISSIONARY METHODS AT HOME,

he is more deeply pained by the comfortable secularity of many missionaries abroad. It seems to him, and he very plainly states the reasons for his belief, that, the missionary vocation has degenerated into an easy means of subsistence to numbers of half-educated youths of the lower middle class, who want an income upon which to marry young. Early marriage appears, indeed, from these pages to be one of the common incentives to the missionary life one of the frequent hindrances to missionary work, and one of the chief causes of the misapplication of missionary funds. "Some misionary societies and training colleges," says Dr. Cust, "have become mere matrimonial agencies." "The young public servant in India does not marry directly he lands in the country, and yet lives a holy life. He waits until he has learnt his duty and mastered the language by living among the people. Why should not yong missionaries exert the same measure of self-denial?" This testimony in regard to the moral lives of our public servants in India is valuable as coming from an eye-witness who passed a quarter of a century in the closest personal contact with them, and whose own deep religious convictions would have made him intolerant of delinquencies. Dr. Cust, being a stout Protestant, yields to no one in his appreciation of the

VALUE OF MARRIAGE,

whether for cleric or layman. But he regards matrimony as the reward of self-denial and honest exertion, and he protests against the pennies of school children and servant girls being squandered in enabling missionaries to marry at an age when no curate or young barrister or young doctor would take on himself the expenses of married life. He points out that a vast amount of missionary literature is devoted to bolstering up this misapplication of the funds wrung from the Christian poor. "The marriage bell sounds cheerily through every page of the Reports," writes Dr. Cust, "the Agenda of the sub-committees, and the Agenda of every committee corresponding or general. Weddings and births are the conspicuous features. . . . The Report assumes the characteristics of the *Matrimonial and Family News*."

Dr. Cust does not shrink from a candid consideration of the moral guarantess supposed to be given by early marriage. On this point it is only suitable here to state that his conclusions, arrived at from long experience on the governing and disciplinary bodies, go to show that lapses take place not more frequently among bachelors than among married missionaries, and most frequently among widowers. His chapters on the financial burden imposed by early marriages on the missionary funds, on the diversion of the contents of the mission-boxes from the work of proselytism to

CONNUBIAL COMFORTS,

and on the efforts which some of the missionary societies are making to check the system, will repay careful study. Already a movement is on foot to abate the scandal. It is not, as Dr. Cust points out, a question of celibate brotherhoods *versus* a married pastorate. It is simply a question as to whether young missionaries shall be freed, at the cost of public subscriptions obtained for a very different and most sacred purpose from the prudential restraints and considerations which young men in every other profession have to submit to. Let them go and do some years of actual work, as any other wholesome-minded young man does, and then, if they please, let them marry.

We should regret, and we feel sure that the author of this remarkable book would himself be deeply grieved, if his plain speaking were to be wrested into a weapon against the missionary cause. No living Englishman has more sincerely consecrated his life and talents and wordly means to missionary work than Dr. Cust. He takes for granted the essentially noble aspects of the cause; but he would remove the ignoble and accidental blemishes which disfigure and defame it. In doing so he merely prints what one great missionary leader after another has thought and said. It is a valiant book; a book which must have caused much heart-searching to the writer, and which will occasion many heart-searchings to its readers.—*Times.*

THE KAISER AT ALDERSHOT.

A STIRRING SCENE.

PUBLIC interest in the movements of the German Emperor was, on Monday (Aug 13), transferred from Cowes to Aldershot. He rode through streets flanked by Venetian masts, white, red and blue, entwined and interlinked with bannerettes, shields and flags, including the Stars and Stripes and the French, Italian and German tricolours. The Duke of Connaught rode on ahead in order to formally receive the Emperor on the review ground, where for some hours past the 12,000 men who were to take part in the day's display had been assembling. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock, the Duke of Connaught appeared on the review ground. The German Imperial standard, with the iron cross, was hoisted on the flag-staff at the saluting station. The Emperor galloped on to the field, his silver helmet glittering in the sunlight and his black plumes waving in the breeze. His Majesty, who wore the ribbon of the Garter, looked remarkably soldier-like in the handsome uniform of the Royals. As soon as he had taken his place at the saluting point, there was a Royal salute, followed by the presentation of arms, whilst the infantry massed bands played "God Save the Queen." His Majesty, accompanied by his staff, and having been joined by the Duke of Connaught as General Commanding, proceeded to pass down the line for the purpose of inspection. While this was going on, there was little for the vast crowds of spectators to see; but there was plenty of compensation in the way of stirring music. During the inspection of the cavalry the bands struck up a tune which dates from the time of the Thirty Years' War, and which is a great favourite with the Emperor—namely, "The March of the Finland Cavalry." After the inspection the Emperor, with the Duke of Connaught, and attended by their suites, rode back to the saluting point, where His Majesty, speaking in German, engaged in a prolonged conversation with the Duchess of Connaught, who, with her children, occupied a carriage on the ground. The march past then commenced. Heading the column were the massed bands of the cavalry brigade, who took up a position opposite the saluting point, and played a Prussian march as the artillery and cavalry passed by. When it came to the turn of the 1st Dragoons to come up to the saluting station, the Emperor himself rode out and, amidst the keenest manifestations of interest, took his place at the head of the regiment. Having led them past, he rejoined the Duke of Connaught, and resumed his close scrutiny of the various moving columns, squadrons, and batteries. The Scots Greys, who made a strong show, came up to the tune of "The Garb of old Gaul." The Grenadiers, who marched as one man, evoked an admiring cheer. The 1st Scots Guards were heralded with the tune "Highland Laddie." The Coldstreams, who were accompanied by their Maxim guns, had a stirring march played in their honour. The 91st Highlanders in their picturesque costume came next, and, appropriately enough, the inspiriting bagpipes gave forth "The Campbells are Coming." Some relief to the long line of brilliant colour was afforded by the more sombre uniform of the 4th Rifle Brigade, of which the Duke of Connaught is honorary Colonel, and which contingent now passed the saluting point. The 1st West Yorkshire Regiment attracted some attention. The 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers were, of course, headed by the inevitable white goat. This animal, remarkable for the length of its horns and its general comeliness, was as usual led along by a trooper, and appeared to excite, not merely curiosity, but considerable wonderment amongst the visitors from the Fatherland. Following the Welshmen came the 1st Wiltshire Regiment, who were played by a tune familiar enough in that county, namely, "The fly is in the turnip." The massed bands struck up "We'll all go hunting to-day" as the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment put in an appearance. The various contingents, it should be explained, were usually played past by the massed bands of their brigade, which took up a position opposite the saluting station, and generally found some appropriate air for each regiment. The 2nd Cheshire were headed by their pioneers, with axes and trenching tools. Conspicuous in their helmets were small bunches of oak leaves. It may be recalled, as explaining this distinction, that at the battle of Dettingen they rescued Charles II. from beneath an oak tree, when he had taken refuge from the enemy, and ever afterwards they have sported the leaf when in the presence of Royalty. "Whistle o'er the lave o't" was the air which brought the 1st Highland Light Infantry past the saluting point, and the strains of the Scottish tune had scarcely died away when "Come Back to Erin" took their place and the 2nd Leinster Regiment walked briskly up. Next followed the 2nd Worcestershire, with their white helmets, after whom came the Medical Staffs Corps, in whose honour the band struck up "The Boys of the Old Brigade." With the coming and going of the Ordnance Store Corps and the military police the first march-past was brought to a close.

The infantry brigades, which had first marched past in column of double companies with arms at the shoulder, now returned in mass with arms at the trail, and then passed again in lines of quarter column. The cavalry, which had gone by first in squadrons at a walking pace, returned at a trot. The final gallop, however, was one of the most striking spectacles. The Horse Artillery with the ponderous guns in the rear swept over the plain at a marvellous pace, throwing up clouds of dust. The Emperor, shifting slightly in his saddle, turned and watched the flying column with a long and scrutinising gaze. The military display was now practically over. The troops, having returned to their original positions, advanced in review order and saluted, thus finally bringing the manœuvres to a close.

The German Emperor, riding up to his staff, had a brief conversation with them. Next His Majesty advanced to the Duke of Connaught, and, shaking him by the hand, warmly congratulated him upon the appearance and performances of the troops.

MINISTERS AT GREENWICH.

REVIVAL OF THE WHITEBAIT DINNER.

AN ADVENTURE OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

AFTER an interval of twelve years the Ministerial Whitebait Dinner at Greenwich, a festival marking the practical close of the Parliamentary session, was on the 15th ult. revived by the Earl of Rosebery and his colleagues. Time was when it was thought that a Liberal Government should eat their whitebait at the Trafalgar Tavern, the rival establishment being favoured by their opponents. But the good old house has been shut for four years and mine host of the Ship yesterday received Her Majesty's Ministers as kindly and treated them as well as if they were daily customers. The dinner has always been one at which the company bade dull care begone, refreshing themselves and making merry after the heat and burden of the political day. It had this character to a special degree last evening, for were not Ministers able to congratulate each other on good work done under enormous difficulties, on being stronger now than two years ago, when they took office on the discomfiture of their enemies, and on the falsification of all hostile predictions, particularly that which spoke of the break up of the Liberal Party as inevitable on Mr. Gladstone's retirement? The last twelve years was not the only period of interruption in the series of Ministerial whitebait dinners. There was one from 1868 to 1876, and another previous to 1866, as appears from "Punch's" cartoon of the 11th August in that year. There Mrs. Gamp is represented saying to Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, "Which well I knowed, dear boys, the time would some day come as you'd dine again at Grinnidge." Regularly or irregularly the dinners have been held since the end of the last century, when Pitt attended them. Was it not soon after that time that a Lord Chancellor, joyous no doubt at the prospect of release from the woolsack, replied, when asked if he meant to go to Greenwich, "To be sure I will. What would your fish dinner be without the Great Seal?" It is believed at the Ship that the feast dates from the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Yesterday's distinguished party went to Greenwich by the river. Their boat rocked at the House of Commons stairs for some time late in the afternoon. It was a steamboat, the Palm, and by its white hull, carpeted deck, awning abaft the funnel and display of bunting attracted a crowd of sightseers. Some no doubt knew what the vessel was waiting for. They had been warned by the newspapers; and if they had not, the spectacle of men scrubbing the stairs on the two preceding days, so that no Ministerial foot might slip, would have led the experienced to look for something unusual. A quarter past six was the time for the boat to start. The company on board were then complete, with the important exception of the Prime Minister. Five minutes were spent in waiting for him, and then the word went round that he would drive to Greenwich. With some disappointment the Palm was ordered to go ahead. A minute after she had done so, Lord Rosebery, wearing a "pot" hat and an overcoat, hurried on to Westminster Pier, whence he could see the Palm steaming rapidly away. The situation appeared desperate, but the Prime Minister is a man of resource. He enlisted sympathies of the pier officials, got them to stop the vanishing steamer by signal, hurried afloat in a galley belonging to the Thames Police, overtook the Palm at Charing-cross, boarded her in triumph, and was received with laughter and cheers by his colleagues. The voyage down was all that could be desired. People who believe in Borderland might say that all the omens were propitious. Wind and tide were both in favour of Ministers. There were threatening clouds, and slashing showers had fallen in the afternoon, but the rain kept off, and the night ultimately became beautiful. Under the strong wind the river was rough; but a party with the First Lord of the Admiralty among them naturally smiled at the waves. All they felt it necessary to do was, with one accord, to put on their overcoats and press their hats tightly down. In this fashion they reached Greenwich, where a large crowd was waiting. Put on their mettle, the steamboat company had studded the pier with flags, run a line of streamers up the signal mast and adorned the staircase with three appropriate banners—the Union Jack, the Royal Standard, and St. George's Cross. The tavern was still more gaily decorated. There were banners all about it, lines of tiny pennons on the roof and across the breezy lawn overlooking the stream, while countless fairy lambs promised a still more brilliant spectacle after nightfall.

The steamer having been made fast to the pier, the throng above were puzzled. They naturally expected Ministers to land at once. Those gentlemen remained, however, in groups upon the deck. Then they gradually massed themselves in the centre, opposite the waiting gangway. What were they doing? asked the spectators of one another. It could not be a Cabinet Council, for our ruler were talking together without distinction of rank. Suddenly an explanation suggested itself in dumb show. Lord Tweedmouth and Mr. Acland, seizing Mr. Spencer, rushed him across the gangway and on to the pier. Her Majesty's Ministers had evidently been venting their high spirits in a humorous discussion as to who should leave the boat first. Mr. Spencer and his coercionists once on the pier, their colleagues promptly followed, amid cheers from the crowd, varied by a cry of "Good old Ladas." Headed by Mr. Ball, proprietor of the Ship, they marched up the steps to the lawn with the air of men resolutely bent on relaxation. First came the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Tweedmouth, and Mr. Acland abreast, then Lord Chesterfield, Earl Spencer, Lord Houghton, the Earl of Cork, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the Earl of Rosebery, Mr. McArthur, Lord Sandhurst, Mr. Gardner, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Brand, Mr. Asquith, Lord Ribblesdale, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Woodall, Mr. Leveson-Gower, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Monkswell, Lord Kelhead, the Solicitor-General, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Mr. Fowler (who had spent the afternoon on the Treasury Bench in the House of Commons, rivetted by the discussion on India), Mr. Causton, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Munro Ferguson, the Attorney-General, Lord Brassey, Sir W. Foster, the Lord Advocate, Sir E. Grey, Mr. Seale-Hayne, Mr. Bryce, Sir G. Trevelyan, Mr. Burt, and Lord Carrington. There were, forty-two of them. None who had promised to come was missing. There were, however, some whose engagements elsewhere kept them compulsorily from Greenwich. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, gone to Marienbad with his wife for the sake of her health, was among these; so were Mr. John Morley, the Earl of Kimberley, Mr. G. Russell, Mr. H. Gladstone, the Attorney and the Solicitor-General for Ireland. Seeing, however, that the two last are not in Parliament, they were scarcely expected at the dinner. After two minutes' conversation on the lawn, Ministers entered the tavern.

The room in which the dinner took place is on the first floor, overlooking the Thames, of which, with the reflection of the full moon on its bosom, the ships moving and at anchor, and the lights on shore, the diners had a splendid view. The room itself was just what the occasion demanded—neither too big nor too little, with a lovely display of flowers covering every spare inch of the table, and with life-size busts of Pitt and Fox on the mantal-piece. In addition to the Ministers, nobody but waiters were admitted, and even they were excluded when the last plate was removed. It was not that the company had affairs of State to discuss, but simply that they wanted to enjoy themselves. While, however, the "rat-tat-too of knives and forks the clinkety-clink of glasses" was going on within, scraps of information circulated outside. It was said that instead of the Solicitor-General as the younger member of the Government, occupying the chair, the post was filled by Lord Tweedmouth. That, no doubt, was due to Sir R. Reid's modesty and to his desire that honour should be given where it was due, for Lord Tweedmouth, acting for the moment at least as the Earl of Rosebery's right hand in the Lords, after being Mr. Gladstone's right hand in the Commons, had organised the gathering, devoting many hours to it during the last month. There was no marking of places at the table. Accordingly the Attorney-General sat on one side of the Chairman while Mr. Robertson sat on the other. The Prime Minister and Sir W. Harcourt were, unfortunately for them, on the opposite side with their backs to the windows. It was further whispered that each gentleman would have to pay fifty shillings for his dinner, notwithstanding the fact that the Queen in accordance with custom, had sent a buck from Windsor. Let not anybody suppose that whitebait was the only fare. There were nine other kinds of fishes, to say nothing of flesh and fowl. In the room below music, in which some of Dibdin's had an appropriate place was played during the banquet; while the gradually growing crowd outside waited patiently watching the windows, through which the heads of some of the diners could just be seen. Finally they began to rise from their seats, whereat the spectators were charmed, and when they finally left the building they were greeted once more with cheers.

A CURIOUS post-card has reached Strasburg from Canada. It was a piece of bark on which was pasted a piece of paper with the address, the date, and the words "Post-Cards of the American Primeval Woods Post." The back contained the letter, not written, but scratched on the bark, and perfectly legible. The sender is a painter and traveller, Rudolph Cronan, who is on a pedestrian tour in Canada. The receiver is going to give the card to the Postal Museum in Berlin.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

In order to gain the opinion of the officer best able to speak as to the condition and fighting efficiency of the Chinese Navy, a representative of Reuter's Agency has had an interview with Captain W. M. Lang, R. N., who, from 1886 to 1890 was Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Fleet, and was made a Mandarin of the Peacock Feather, and decorated with the Order of the Double Dragon, in recognition of his services to the Imperial Navy. Asked his opinion of the navy, Captain Lang said :—"There is the making of anything in the Chinese. They are well trained and excellent marksmen, and the discipline is very good. As compared with the Japanese, the Chinese Navy is about equal. Probably the Japanese have more dash and go, and there is among them more "esprit de corps." Otherwise the two naval forces are about the same. When I was in command, the condition of the Chinese Navy was such that I should have had no fear of meeting the Japanese, or, for the matter of that, any other navy. In steam tactics the Chinese were well to the fore, and their drills were excellent and unsurpassed anywhere. All depends, however, upon how they are led. With an officer like Admiral Ting, whom I would not hesitate to follow anywhere, the Chinese Navy would prove a splendid force. If the men have confidence in their leaders they will face anything. The Chinese ships are very good, but some of their guns are becoming obsolete. Their ironclads are as good as any of our own ships. Their principal battleships were built in 1882. The vessels are kept in good order and, contrary to popular belief, are beautifully clean. The guns also are in excellent order. They are Krupps and Armstrongs, but principally Krupps. With regard to their forts the Chinese are well to the front. At my suggestion the Wei-hai-wei Fort was constructed on the site of a fishing village, and now forms the principal Chinese depot. It bristles with Armstrong guns on disappearing carriages, and there are in it about thirty-five heavy Krupp guns. In my opinion Wei-hai-wei is impregnable, and no Japanese fleet dare approach it'.'

The "Journal des Debats" publishes some interesting notes on the Japanese army, made in 1892 by a French military expert who had the opportunity of following the grand manœuvres of that year in Japan. These manœuvres take place every two years, and should have been repeated this year had they not, unfortunately, been replaced by real warfare. In 1892 30.000 men took the field. These formed three divisions each completely organised in European fashion, and comprising infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and train. The general idea of the campaign supposed that an invading army had landed at Sendai, in the north of Nippon, and after having repulsed the Japanese division occupying that town, was marching in several columns on Tokio. The Imperial army, which had been concentrated round Tokio, was then to effect a junction with the repulsed division, and meet the invading forces near Utsunomiya. Among the engagements which took place, one or two, it is true, were planned from beginning to end beforehand. This was in accordance with the wishes of the Emperor, who is reputed to love a bit of theatrical warfare. On the other hand, a great part of the fighting was unexpected, and passed "as in war." The Japanese infantry, although young in appearance, seemed to be in excellent condition. Their resistance to fatigue was really remarkable, although their food consisted only of rice and fish, and they usually slept on the hard ground. The common soldier is well disciplined and very intelligent. The non-commissioned officers are well trained, and are full of vigour and dash. For this reason the regularity of German tactics—by which the army is now influenced to a great extent—is unsuited to their character. It is equally unsuited to the nature of the country, in which the only fortresses are the rivers. The villages, being built of wood and straw, are utterly useless as shelter, as balls of the smallest calibre would very soon play havoc with them. The only natural obstacles are the woods. Of these—but more particularly of the rice plantations—the infantry have learnt to make excellent use.

"La France Militaire" reports an interview with a superior officer who until lately, was military attache to a neighbouring Power, on what a contemporary calls tacit disarmament, although of a strictly negative kind. The interviewed officer states that, like France, Germany is quite ready for modernising her artillery 'materiel.' The designs for new nickel-steel guns, with improved breech mechanism and all adjuncts, are settled as nearly as possible in both countries, but notwithstanding the accidents which frequently occur through giving way of breeches and bursting of guns, not only in France, but also on the other side of the Vosges mountains, neither country is prepared to make the first move. The German Emperor is said to have stated on recent occasion :—On the same day that France commences the transformation of her artillery, we shall likewise commence ours. The German military attaches, on the other hand, are said to have reported home that the French War Office has on hand the designs for a new gun which is to be a marvel of ingenuity. Hence neither country cares to take the initiative in launching into an expenditure of some twenty millions sterling, only to be followed closely on its heels by its neighbour, thus constituting, if not on actual disarmament, at least a policy of abstention by mutual tacit consent.

Gradually it is becoming recognised that we are making a mistake in not paying greater attention to the question of the provision of an efficient pigeon service for use in time of war. Since the siege of Paris Continental military Powers have paid great attention to the matter; Russia spending on this service £2,000 a year, Germany £1,800 a year, and France no less than £4,000. No difficulty has anywhere been experienced in using pigeons for land communication, and interest has been attracted by some remarkable details given in a recent number of the "Pall Mall Gazette" regarding the use of pigeons in war in ancient and modern times. Eighty miles have been accomplished at a speed of a mile in 48 seconds, and other speeds recorded are 1,805 yards and 2,035 yards a minute, the flights being respectively 243 and 215 miles.

The new destroyers "Havock and Hornet" did not come well out of the manœuvres owing to accidents to their machinery, but are said to have proved themselves good boats, though exceedingly lively in a sea way. They belong, of course, to an entirely novel type, and it is only natural to expect that many defects will be developed which further experience will enable our designers to correct. By the by, the Admiralty have decided to abolish the fixed stem torpedo tubes in these vessels owing to the danger that exists of their overrunning the torpedo, if steaming at full speed, so of being "hoist with their own petard." In future, instead of this stem tube, two six-pounder quick-firing guns will be carried, and two single revolving broadside tubes.

After the performance of the Polyphemus over the boom at Berehaven some few years ago it was not thought likely that the Admiralty would adopt booms or such like contrivances for the defence of our harbours, but what a Polyphemus could easily crash through would be an impassable barrier to a torpedo-boat. Hence the Admiralty has decided to stretch a boom, in case of need, across the River Medway at Sheerness from Port Victoria to Stangate Creek. When not in use it will be stored in sections in the dockyard. The shore anchorages alone are estimated to cost above £6,000, and four obsolete gunboats, the Mistletoe, Firm, Banterer, and Grasshopper, besides an immense quantity of timber, will be utilised in its construction.

Some by no means edifying recruiting revelations were made at Portsmouth the other day. Two soldiers of the South Wales Borderers were charged with theft from an officer of the regiment. In the course of evidence it came out that one of the men had been convicted six times, whereupon the Recorder, who tried the case, asked how such a man got into the Army. The reply was instructive. The regiment, it was stated, whilst stationed at Aden was very much under strength, and they had to enlist about 400 men to bring them up to the establishment when they came home. The man in question was one of the 400 then enlisted. He was enlisted in London and posted to the regiment as soon as it got home. The Recorder said he hoped that the other 399 were not similar characters, and suggested that there ought to be some communication between the detective force in London and recruiting officers. It was, he said, putting a premium on robbery to take such characters into the Army. The Recorder was undoubtedly right. There must be some screw loose when so notorious a gaol-bird should be passed into the Service without detection.

It is time, the "Army and Navy Gazette" says, that the authorities clearly defined their views with regard to first appointments to the Indian Staff Corps, for the greatest amount of doubt exists among parents and commanding officers as to who are eligible and who are not. This cannot be for the good of the Service. What, for instance, is to be done for those officers who were candidates, and who having obtained their first commissions after September 1, 1892, are now ineligible for appointment, except under special conditions? The new regulaions lay down that in future no appointment to the Staff Corps will be made from British regiments, except by supplementary selection, which will only be resorted to under exceptional circumstances. It is naturally asked what benefit the Indian Army is to derive from all these new arrangements. We confess that we do not see exactly where the advantage of the new system comes in. We have watched its operations very carefully, and the more we see of it the less do we feel disposed to think well of it. All it seems to have done has been to unsettle everybody and create endless confusion and heart-burning; and this without conferring one benefit on the Indian Army which could not have been brought about under the old rules without any injustice and heart-burning whatever.

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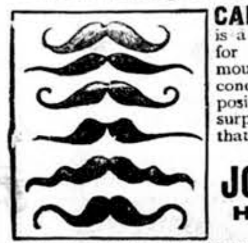
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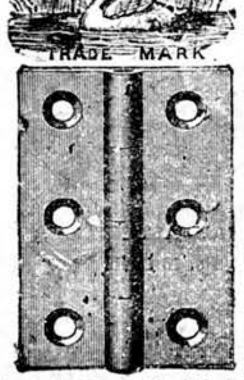
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FOR INFANTS

THE BEST INFANTS' FOOD
NUTRITIOUS
PALATABLE
EASILY DIGESTED.

Contains Milk partly predigested, therefore requires the addition of water only for its preparation.

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"The Test for Infants' Foods—How nearly do they approximate to Mother's Milk.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

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KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, graceful and persistently fragrant.
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OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last **30 years** for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.

Beware of Imitations.

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NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

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THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.

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GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

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"DEAR SIRS,

"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,

"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."

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Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.

Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

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HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... { For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month.
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Revolving Piano Stool...	„ 18	Set of Crystal Insulators ...	„ 6

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FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
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Polished Copper with nickel mountings.

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BLOCK TIN (NICKEL-PLATED) COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

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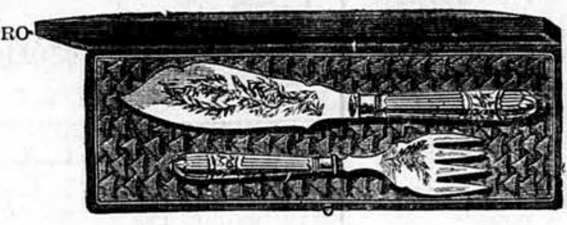

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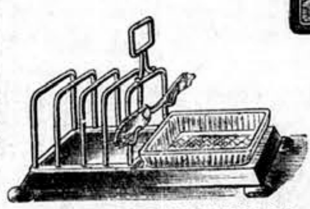

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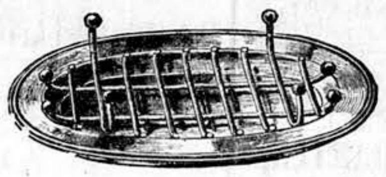

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